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Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The drug habit is said to be rapidly spreading in the regular army. It is not surprising.

The board of education of Saginaw, Mich., has adopted a rule allowing girl graduates only one commencement gown to cost not more than \$5.

A capitalism that in one breath accuses Socialism of being immoral and in the next insists that human nature would have to be purified in order to be good enough for Socialism, is certainly "up against it!"

Only 16 per cent of the inhabitants of Mexico are able to read and write. This is the claim of a writer in the American Magazine. And they speak of such a country as a republic!

"War Becoming Foolish," reads a headline. Well, I don't know about that. It will hardly be considered foolish so long as capitalism can make profits out of it.

The Minnesota comrades are preparing bills in the interests of labor and the victim class generally for introduction in the Minnesota legislature by the first Socialist representative elected in that state, Comrade Nels S. Hilman of Lake county.

There is talk in the United Mine Workers' convention, now in session at Columbus, O., of selecting as the place of its next convention, the city of Milwaukee, the first in America to be governed by the working class. Milwaukee would make a good host, all right!

A leading vote-buyer in the Illinois county that has been dragged into the light of day, was the city attorney! And he bought the votes for himself and for the sheriff. When the chief officers of the law are thus exposed, whom can we trust, in the old parties?

The Chicago Daily Socialist gets the right angle on the Warren case. "You thought you jailed Warren, didn't you?" it tells the federal judges, "you thought you could incase the voice of justice within stone walls." It is not a case of personal imprisonment; the country is filled with men locked up for one breach of capitalist-made law or another. It is a case of attempted throttling of criticism of the prevailing court system and its abuses. And no stone walls are thick enough to smother the people's voice on that proposition.

War is such a glorious game and so patriotic and noble and elevating! Three hundred men who participated in the recent mutiny at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, were summarily executed and their bodies consigned to the sea, as food for the fishes, according to statements made by officers of the British steamer King George, just arrived at Gulfport from South American ports.

The surrender took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The next day 300 of the captured rebels were taken out to the sea on board a battleship and executed and their bodies thrown overboard.

Who will for a moment believe that the rulers and murderers of these men had diminished appetites at dinner after the executions or that they had anything but sweet dreams the night following!

The Social-Democratic vote has risen to 100,000 in Denmark, although the party has made campaigns in only fifty-five districts. The advance of Socialism in Denmark the same as in any other European nation, is a tide that has no turning. Steadily and surely it advances. Nothing can withstand it. The other fellows talk and write and falsify and cry out their alarms, yet all to no purpose. Nothing has yet been found by their otherwise fertile and resourceful minds to fence it in or dam its progress. And its inevitableness is seen in the fact that it springs up all over the globe where the capitalist system now holds the stage. Nothing just like it was ever seen, and worst of all for its opponents, it enlists the real people everywhere. Where do YOU stand, by the way?

The Vermont Socialist News is a new one on my table. But it is not alone. Not a day passes that one or two new party papers do not come to hand with a request for an exchange. If I gave merely a list of their titles it would fill a column. It begins to look like an avalanche. There can be no question that there is a breaking away from the old parties such as would not have been dreamed of a few years ago. These new papers show that very clearly. The old resistance is giving way. It is becoming honorable in the public mind to be a Socialist, whereas not so many years ago it was anything but that. From all of which you may well believe that the next national election will fairly take the enemy's breath away.

No thinking man will believe that wholesale vote buying by capitalist politicians has been confined to one county in Ohio and one county in Illinois. The exposure in those two counties is important because of the extensive crime against the ballot that it points to. The sins of other countries—and the number of counties in this country are almost uncountable

—may be covered up, but a corner of the lid has been lifted and the fact established of this monstrous and widespread office-stealing, reaching even to congress. The vote buyers were eminently respectable citizens, many of whom, were commission government to be established, would be just the chaps who would be picked to administer things—in the interests of the corporations!

All concerned will probably feel relieved to know that the great garment workers' strike in Chicago has been virtually won. The suffering, the heroism, the persistence of the strikers was a subject of nation-wide comment while the number of strikers killed by the police was not small. Ten thousand of the strikers are to return to work. (The first firm to capitulate was that of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, which was the original cause of the struggle. A notable feature of the conflict was the way in which the Socialist administration of Milwaukee secured a speedy settlement when the strike extended to this city. It showed the difference between a town ruled by the people and one ruled by the capitalists and their politicians.)

Roman Catholic newspapers have never ceased to denounce the retailers of so-called nun stories, which are designed to bring their church into bad repute with the people. And this makes it all the harder to reconcile their willingness to print and give substantiality to stories and books seeking to besmirch the morals of Socialists; yet this sin they constantly commit.

Of all critics of Socialism and Socialists it seems to be the papers of that church and a certain type of its priests who keep alive the nonsense about the Socialists wanting to wreck and degrade the home, to have the state take the children away from the parents, etc., which stuff they bolster up with alleged accounts of moral lapses on the part of individuals whom they connect with our movement. This line of attack seems to be especially dealt in by a certain type of Jesuit priests, although it is often repeated by others, and occasionally an archbishop muddles his hands with it.

At the present time this line of unworthy attack seems to be very pleasing to certain church societies which claim to be interested in the labor question, and discredited "ex-Socialists" are given audiences to feel off their fifth and hear their false witness, all for the purpose of giving people untrue ideas of our aims and principles.

Social-Democrats can afford to be patient in the face of such slanders and slanderers, for anyone so glib as to swallow such nonsense stuff is not ready to join our ranks or to assist in the conquest of the world for the people.

Japan Crushing Free Speech

It seems to be a case of governmental sowing the wind in Japan, where twelve Japs have just been executed for an alleged plot against the emperor. Just as Spain now fervently wishes it had never taken the life of the educator, Ferrer, so Japan will in time see its blunder. The blood of the martyr hath wonderful germinating power. Suppressing the people by official murder does not avail in the long run.

At the time of the Japanese-Russian war the treatment received by the Jap soldiers was such that not a few of them became Socialists. The Socialist agitation resulted in repressive action by the government and in the suppression of the Socialist-Japanese newspapers. From these papers we were formerly able to keep posted on the movement in that country. The details of the recent trouble are unknown to us for this reason, but we are strongly inclined to doubt that the executed men (and woman) were Anarchists, as charged. Socialist papers of Europe scout the idea that there was a plot against the life of the Mikado, but claim that it is all trumped up as an excuse to deal a powerful blow to all emancipatory propaganda. Capitalism has taken hold of Japan, and has fearfully exploited the Jap working people—worse probably than any country on the globe. Therefore, Socialist agitation, which has exposed these cruelties, is especially unwelcome. It is reported that the twelve who were executed were not allowed to have attorneys to defend them.

Politicians in Ermine

If the federal judges want the people to believe that they are the impersonal dispensers of justice and honorable above the least suspicion of a mean or worldly thought they would better not repeat their action in the case of Editor Warren of the Socialist Appeal to Reason. For petty spite work handed down from a "dignified" federal bench, their decision that Warren must go to jail stamps them as miserable politicians prostituting the legal ermine.

Warren's crime was really no crime at all. Disgusted at the supreme court's justification of the official kidnapping of the Western Federation of Miners at the time of their arrest for the death of ex-Gov. Stenness (when they were officially spirited by

special train out of Colorado), Warren offered a reward to anybody who would likewise kidnap ex-Gov. Taylor, a fugitive, who was under indictment for complicity in the shooting of Gov. Goebel in Tennessee, and return him to the Tennessee authorities. For circulating his offer through the mails Warren was arrested. Warren claimed that the administration at Washington was back of the arrest, because his paper had exposed some of the high officials, and when a Judge Pollock found him guilty, he published some highly sensational articles exposing the said Pollock's personal record as a judge in league with corporations and the like. Likewise he had the personal records of several other federal judges looked up, including the decidedly shady life of the get-rich-quick Judge Grosscup of Chicago.

From Judge Pollock he appealed his case to the federal court of appeals, which sits at St. Paul. When it came to trial he pleaded his own case, it being optional with any man to appear in court personally or by an attorney. After a long delay the court of appeals decided that he must go to prison and pay the fine that Pollock's court had decreed.

Undoubtedly the justices felt that

Madison, Wis.—The balloting for United States senator in the legislature Tuesday resulted as follows: La Follette (Rep.) 83; Weiss (Dem.) 31; Kleist (Social-Democrat) 14.

By Frederick Brockhansen.

Madison.—Mr. Ingram, the speaker of the assembly, did the assembly a great favor the other day when he gave notice to the lobbyists to keep off the assembly floor. Formerly it was not only a nuisance, but a disgrace the way these gumshoes directed the action of some of the members on the floor and continually annoyed others. The messengers now have strict orders to keep the floor and passages cleared at all times during the session. Anyone who wishes to see a member during a session can only do so by having him called out by a messenger. The newspaper reporters also were given to understand in no mistaken terms that they could not act as lobbyists under the guise of reporters.

The report of the governor on the pardons, to restore citizenship by the executive department during the past year brings back to mind a number of former familiar Milwaukee political break-downs. And from reports around here some of the state officials might some day see their own name in this category.

Assemblyman Erich Stern will have a fine time explaining why his non-partisan bill, a mere name should be substituted for parties and principles. However, there is some sport in the bill, for it provides a scheme of lottery to arrange the names of the candidates on the ballot. Why not make it all lottery or dice shaking for the office instead of long and expensive campaigns. Perhaps that will be the next step in election reforms in the minds of the wise guys in the civic societies. Of course, anything will do which in their imaginary wisdom will free the city of any more working class administrations. By the Social-Democrats of the legislature Mr. Stern is not accepted as a schemer of the lower order.

Until after the middle of February there will not be any action of importance on the new business before the legislature. For experience has shown that committees can best proceed after the closing of introduction of bills, when they have all their bills referred before them, many of which are on the same subject, such bills are then assembled and a committee bill substituted for the entire subject matter. It is then expected that all committees will have no footing or juggling if the cry for a short session is not all a joke.

In the meantime, joint sessions will be held daily for hearings on bills reported by the several special committees appointed by the 1909 legislature. Four such sessions were held to discuss the workmen's compensation act and one more was arranged for to please the Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee. This anti-tax ferret association, it is said, had its emissaries out for some time gumshoeing the country members against the bill and its secretary, Mr. Bruce, recently in the public press disclosed that the National Civic association (Pierpont Morgan, Belmont

& Co.) has the real dope on workmen's compensation, ye gods, have mercy on the workers. In the discussion thus far on this all important subject the commission provided for in the bill has been the main bone of contention. A Manitowoc member, Mr. Carl Hansen, said he would be hung if he voted for any more commissions. Of course, we can sympathize with Manitowoc because the rate commission raised the gas rates on the people there, but this could readily have been remedied had the capitalists of that city permitted the city to go into the gas business. But in this case of creating an administration board in workmen's compensation there will be no gas rates involved. There certainly must be some state authority responsible to the people so they may get all the benefits intended by the act.

Senator Hastings, a Democratic floor leader, has cropped out for local board, as in Germany that appears very democratic, but that's all, for as an entirely new thing in this country and where it for some time to come will be in an experimental stage, local boards of an arbitration character would mean as many local scraps, disorder and confusion as there would be injury cases to settle. So far Democrat Hastings is not constructive in the matter, but as he is from the little town of Mayville, he may not realize the full importance of this measure to the workmen in the industrial centers.

The expense of an administration board has also come in for considerable undue squabbling. It is astonishing that men supposed to be statesmen should find fault with an expense which is a mere bagatelle in comparison to the enormous waste now prevalent due to litigation arising from personal injury cases in the courts and adding thereto the large sums paid to liability insurance companies by employers engaged in hazardous trades and the fearful suffering to the workers and their families one wonders at the term reformers and how any one of them can have the audacity to maintain that labor should continue to take all the risks. Indeed it is a plight that the visions of some people does not extend beyond their farm and cattle.

The youngsters of the Social-Democratic delegation show a splendid spirit for work, when men are anxious to assume their full share of labor, and then some of the voters of Milwaukee county made no mistake and besides, this spirit affords a pleasure and relief to the old-timers who by the way, also will assume their full share of responsibility. I hope that the youngsters will always remember the difference between a "statesman and a politician."

Milwaukee Police Reform

A number of changes in the personnel of the fire and police departments based on the questions to be asked at examinations, as well as changes in the rules regulating the conduct and activities of the men were suggested by the Social-Democratic member, Chester M. Wright, at the meeting of the commission Wednesday night.

Capitalist Philanthropy

A MAN who marks down the price of labor or marks up the price of a commodity and then contributes to some hospital, library or college or museum about 1 per cent of the increase he realizes, is not a public spirited citizen or a philanthropist. He is a thief that is restoring to the public one one-hundredth of the property he has stolen from them.—J. B. Coleman.

Warren had been baiting the courts and that the courts must retaliate. It is hard to imagine any other reason. He had been printing in his paper each week an irritating criticism of their delay in deciding his case, with the implication that they were afraid to meet the issue, and he evidently "got their goat." And what a spectacle!

The Socialists of the country cannot be blamed for regarding it as a spite decision. The judges were not judges but politicians and partisans—it is hard to see it any other way.

Meantime Warren, having exhausted his right of appeal, must pay a

Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers Busy as Bees

Comrade Wright's objection to having the envelopes containing the names of the candidates opened before their papers are marked was met in a most ingenious manner by the majority of the commission. And so simple was the remedy that a Socialist, probably, would never have thought of it. The commission simply changed the rule so that now they can open those envelopes and ascertain the names of the candidates before marking their papers. In fact, Comrade Wright found that it is considered very important by the majority of the commission to KNOW THE NAMES BEFOREHAND.

The following are extracts from the communication on changes sent by Comrade Wright to the commission: "To the Fire and Police Commission of Milwaukee: "After a considerable investigation I desire to make the following recommendations to this board, submitting the matter in writing that there may be no misunderstanding and that the records may be clear: "1. That the police manual be given a thorough revision, and be used with other books, as a text book for candidates."

The manual is to be gotten up in the so-called "popular" style, and is to serve as a text book for candidates as well as to lay down rules governing their action, according to Wright's recommendations. "The manual is at present in the most deplorable condition and the obsolete idea that the object of the police department is only to punish prevails in it. The chief assets of the department at present are the policeman's star, club and gun, whereas these should be secondary and gradually relegated to oblivion. So much depends on brain, judgment, resourcefulness and tact in these departments that the examinations should bring out these qualities in the candidates, if they possess them."

"3. That practical methods be introduced into the examinations conducted by the board." For instance, Mr. Wright says in his communications that during the past four years not a single question has been asked applicants for positions as switchboard operators that tended in any way to show that they knew anything about a switchboard. The qualifications of linemen he wants made the same as those required by the electrical workers' union. In conducting examinations for firemen and engineers, it is suggested that an engine be used to test the practical knowledge of the applicants. All examinations should be conducted with reference to the work the men are expected to do, and should not merely be a general examination bringing out the candidate's knowledge of arithmetic and geography.

"4. That a course of instruction by the police physician in first aid to the injured be given regularly to the members of the police department, and that the physician be required to give all his time to the city work." Not only would this make the department more efficient, it would also do away with the possibility of a dis-

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due all out of proportion to the gravity of the "terrible" crime he committed, and must serve several months in prison, whereas countless men of influence who have really committed crimes have found in the self same federal courts their surest means of escape from the consequences of their wrong-doing and have gone free.

If these political judges thought they would for once and all put an end to judge-baiting, if they thought they would fix a young man who was showing bravado at the expense of their dignity, they have made a nice blunder. They have not played their cards at all well. The Warren decision has inflamed a large number of Socialists and others. Worse still, the capitalist newspapers, many of them, are beginning to criticize the "justice" of the case, and altogether it looks as if the judges who contributed to the judicial persecution will sooner or later be toppled from their pedestals by an outraged public sentiment.

Moreover, there are other federal judges who will be scrutinized—for the federal bench berths are political plums and some mighty unholly crooks have first and last secured their political reward from that very same plum tree.

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It Is a Grave Question for Some Doctors

By Victor L. Berger

HIS paper is in a position to speak freely to the honest, reputable physician. This paper is one of the very few that has never accepted advertising from a certain kind of physician—that has fought quacks and quackery in every form. Now, this is a fact well known to every physician in Milwaukee. It ought to be a well-known fact.

However, the trouble is that there is something of the "medicine man" in almost every physician.

The trouble is that the medical profession still plainly bears the marks of its origin in its "ethics" and in its way of doing business.

In very ancient times, the priest or the priestess, the medicine man the norma or the witch, was also the doctor and healer of the tribe. The cured largely by driving out the evil spirit, or by maltreating the poor patient's stomach with outlandish herbs, preparations and concoctions, worse these tasted, the more useful they were supposed to be.

I do not wish to go into the details of the history of the medical profession. In anatomy and surgery great progress has been made, but the general condition and the so-called ethics of the medical profession is where it was one hundred years ago.

And this state of the medical clan brought about a very natural reaction in the form of the Faith Curists, and the Dowdites—and it left faith in the faithful for cures at Loretto and the Holy Hill.

In all these cases the science of healing has returned to its primitive state—to priestcraft.

But of all the various schools of medicine, the Allopathic school is by far the worst as to its dogmatism. The Allopaths would, if they could, like to rule the government as the Roman Catholic church ruled every Christian country in medieval times.

And that is probably one reason why the Roman Catholic doctor as a rule is an Allopath.

But such a coalition of medicine and state would be as undesirable and un-American as the coalition of church and state.

Yet we find in every large city in the country small cliques of physicians working toward that end.

Just at present the Milwaukee doctors, or at least the County Medical Society, is fighting the health commissioner of Milwaukee, Dr. Professor Kraft.

Why? That is hard to tell. They claim that his sheepskin is not quite as good as theirs—because he only inflicted electricity on suffering humanity, when they cure or kill by giving calomel and other poisonous substances.

Now, I am not going to discuss here whether electricity or calomel does the work quicker. But I will say right here, that a doctor of electricity can be as effective as a doctor of mercury, and challenge any physician in the United States or the Philippine Islands to prove the contrary.

However, the office of Health Commissioner under the law does not require an Allopath or an Osteopath or a Homoeopath or any other medical path. It requires the straight path. It simply wants a man who knows something about the science of health and has a good deal of executive ability. And we feel quite sure that Dr. Kraft will show these.

Moreover, Dr. Kraft was not the first choice of the administration. Dr. Rucker was his first appointee.

But Dr. Rucker, although not a Socialist, was felled by a foul stroke thrust out of the dark by the fellow partisans of the very doctors who are now attacking Dr. Kraft.

And although Dr. Rucker was flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, so to speak; although Dr. Rucker was an Allopath and a physician of very high standing in this country, the Milwaukee Medical Society as such stood by and saw their brother doctor devoured by the wolves without moving a hand. Except that a few of the doctors came secretly to the writer and told him of their misgivings; and of Dr. Rucker's sorry state, it is unnecessary to tell here who had to do the fighting on Rucker's behalf.

No. That cowardly society, which as a corporation did not have enough backbone to stand by Dr. Rucker, has no right to attack Dr. Kraft now.

They did not even have sufficient courage to come forward after Dr. Rucker's resignation and suggest another man in his place.

All this squealing at the present time is jealousy, pure and simple. Everybody knows that except the actors, there is probably no more jealous crowd than the physicians.

And their so-called ethics is nothing but a thin coat to protect their time honored graft.

It is this graft which the Socialist administration endangers by starting new hospitals. It is feared that the Socialists will start too many "free things" in that line and thus deprive the physician of his graft.

Besides, many doctors of the Roman Catholic faith are connected with the hospitals of that church and therefore bitterly oppose any competition on the part of the city. And it is these "healers" who practically run both our medical societies. And the fact that some others have their place in the health department with the departure of Dr. Bading, simply added to their strength and bitterness. Bading, by the way, is the most conceited and mediocre, but the best advertised, political "doc" in Milwaukee.

All of this also explains the opposition of some of the walking delegates of the Medical Plasterer's Union to the Schanden hospital and other hospital the city may choose to establish.

However, we will tell these gentlemen right now that it is our intention to make Milwaukee a fit place to live in, by better protecting the health of the people. That it is our intention to make as little work for the physicians as possible, even if some of them will have to quit "doctoring", and take up some work less dangerous to the life of their fellow man. That the Socialists will prevent sickness by giving fresh air, sunshine and opportunity for healthful play to young and old.

That in cases where sickness, in spite of these measures, should creep in, the Socialists will give as much free aid as possible.

And any doctor who is not satisfied with this condition of things—well for him this is a "grave" question. That's all.

There is an anti-Socialist league in Great Britain that is after the pounds of the rich in order to undertake a great campaign against the awful enemy. In point of fact, that same organization has so successfully fought the Socialists in the past that the said Socialists recently had the cussedness to sweep several very important cities of King George's empire and to put in a mayor here and there, etc., etc. It would seem; however, as if the society had done its worst, for it got out a book chopping all the Socialist postulates and theories to mince meat and especially giving us fits on the subject of morality and the bearstone and all that sort of slanderous business. To a Socialist all these efforts look amusing. It is noticed that the line of attack is always of the same hackneyed sort. The great German Social-Democracy made its greatest growth just in the face of this sort of exposures and slanders. It still keeps it up. In one way, at least, it has its "justification." It supplies pretty good living meantime to the leaders of the crusade.

The United States Constitution

So all pervading is the undemocratic spirit of our government that not even the president or the house of representatives truly represents the will of the majority. It is altogether possible for the presidential nominee receiving the greatest number of votes to be a minority of the votes, to be elected. Witness the Blaine election. As for a president who is actually the choice of a majority, we almost have one. The dead hand of the constitution with its undemocratic moral college still rests heavily upon us.

The constitution, then, not only saddens us with a government which we do not use to enact laws of our own making, but it prevents us from changing that constitution into a better one. As Patrick Henry said in the Virginia convention, "To encourage us to adopt it [the constitution] is to tell us there is a plain, easy way to amend it. When I come to contemplate this part I suppose that I am mad." But Patrick Henry was not mad, and a bitter experience it has taken to prove it. Short of a wave of public opinion amounting almost, if not quite, to a revolution, the constitution cannot be amended. A two-thirds vote of both houses of congress and the action of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states is required to start the machinery in motion. More than one-fourth of the people if distributed in the smaller states can contribute beyond all possibility of accomplishment. How serious is the majority required for amendment is instantly seen when we realize that from the first election until statistics were kept, to the election of Roosevelt in 1904, no president ever carried two-thirds of the states or polled two-thirds of the popular vote. Were it not for the fact that the constitution is being continually amended by judicial construction we would have thrown it over long ago, as hopelessly antiquated. That is to say, not the people but the supreme court changes the law for us.—Arthur S. Levy, Jr., in the February International.

Socialism in the Colleges

The Intercollegiate Socialist society reports as follows: "Among the colleges where affiliated chapters for the study of Socialism exist are: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Barnard, Wellesley, the City College of New York, New York University Law School and the New York School

of Dentistry, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington and Oklahoma, Stanford University, Clark College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Marietta College, Meadville Theological school and other institutions.

"The society was organized in 1905 to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women."

Two Kinds of Morality

There will be no inaugural ball when the governor-elect of Nevada is inducted into office. The new executive is a Methodist of the old-fashioned sort, and says that as a member of that religious organization he cannot countenance dancing. An informal reception will be given instead. Ely Daily Mining Examiner.

The above in the Examiner will create in the minds of many people the idea that the governor of Nevada, who was elected on a Republican platform, is a conscientious gentleman, whose moral toga will not be smirched by a blot of political corruption. But how the governor of Nevada can be as conscientious as to an inaugural ball, while knowing that the Southern Pacific Railway company furnished the sinews of war to elect the Republican ticket in the Sage Brush State, is a problem that can scarcely be solved by men who know something about the debauchery of politics. If the conscience of the governor of Nevada is so tender, that he raises a rebellion against dancing, then the state of Nevada should be congratulated that an angel sits in the gubernatorial chair. We shall wait and see.—Miners' Magazine.

School Lunches a Success

The plan of furnishing 3-cent lunches to the public school children of New York has been declared a success by the board of education. This, says The Outlook, is the result of two years of hard work and thorough experimentation. The average gain in weight during three months' time of the children taking the lunches was a fraction over 10 pounds, while the average gain of the children not taking lunches was but a fraction more than 3 pounds.

Would Abolish Death Kiss

Boston.—The kiss of death, a touch of the girl's lips to the shuttle in sucking the thread through, which it is now declared has cost the lives of thousands of operatives, has been made the basis for a bill in the Massachusetts legislature advocating the abandonment of the old-time shuttle in every mill in the state.

The Pestilential Reign of the Putrid Egg

An Abominable Industry That Will Get Big Impetus from the Break in the Cold Storage Corner. Big Bakeries the Worst Sinners

[From an article in Pearson's Magazine for the current month the following shocking facts as to the use of spoiled cold storage eggs is taken.]

Everybody knows about cold storage eggs. They are stored in the spring. By the time they have been stacked away six months or more the yolks of many of them have broken through the albumen, attached themselves to the shells, and begun to germinate. Eggs in this state are termed "spots," and are, of course, utterly unfit for food. Eggs that are still further incubated are called by the self-explanatory term of "rots," and are further classified, according to appearance, as black rots, red rots, and white rots. Sometimes as many as half the eggs put into storage come out either spots or rots. Do the egg men throw them away? Far from it. They dispose of them to men who break them, pick out the spots, mix the eggs in great cans, and preserve and deodorize them with formaldehyde. All but musty eggs, that is. Be an egg ever so rotten, it is still usable for food; but one musty egg will taint ten thousand merely rotten eggs, and spoil the baker's product. So there are rotten egg tasters, just as there are tea tasters, and no musty egg gets into the can.

Food Agent Cassidy ran down a man who was "breaking" spots. The man was using the utmost care to get the "spots" out, but the rest of the egg was dumped into a can that was filthy.

"What makes you so careful about getting all the spots out?" inquired Cassidy. (The reason is that they do not look well in food.)

"The spot is the only part of the egg that is bad," was the reply. "I remove that and the rest of the egg is good."

"So?" said Cassidy.

"Certainly," replied the egg breaker. "You cut the speck out of a slightly decayed apple and eat the rest, don't you? Well, it's just the same with eggs. Remove the spot and the rest of the egg is all right."

The excuse did not save the egg breaker from arrest.

Ostensibly all this mixing of eggs is done for the tanning business, for rotten eggs are very useful to leather makers. But tanners can only pay two to five cents a pound—a pound being the equivalent of a dozen eggs—whereas bakers gladly pay 7 to 10 cents. For rotten eggs make lighter cake than good eggs, and the odor of the eggs disappears entirely in the baking. Rotten eggs are also used in the manufacture of egg powders and egg substitutes.

Perhaps you want proof of these statements. Very well. Let us see what happened in Philadelphia. One day a woman complained to Special Agent Cassidy that she had been

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made sick by eating cake. Cassidy got some of the cake and had it analyzed. The chemist found nothing injurious in it, and the complaint was laid to one side. Soon came another complaint with exactly the same result, for chemical analysis will not show the presence of rotten eggs. Other complaints came in, until perhaps three dozen people had complained. "This is something more than a coincidence," said Cassidy. "Something is wrong with that cake, even if an analysis won't show it. I'm going to find out what it is." And he did. He watched the bakery where the cake was made, and at night he saw a man deliver five 40-quart cans filled with a mixture that emitted an unbearable stench. It was the day's supply of rotten eggs. And that was a bakery large enough to run sixty wagons—one of the largest bakeries, in fact, in the city of Philadelphia.

That was Cassidy's introduction to rotten eggs. Thereafter he kept close company with them for months. He caught baker after baker "with the goods," many of them more than once. The Philadelphia North American joined Cassidy in his fight to stop the rotten egg traffic, printing

the name of every firm that was convicted of selling or using them. Incidentally one of these firms was a big western packing house. Then a law was passed making it a penal offense to traffic in rotten eggs for food purposes, and several offenders were sent to prison. These things stopped the traffic in Philadelphia.

But they didn't stop the traffic elsewhere. The eggs that were formerly used in Philadelphia were thereafter shipped to New York. And all the rotten eggs that Boston and Scranton and other cities could spare were shipped to New York; and still the New York bakers could not get enough rotten eggs. And then Cassidy did a cruel thing. He came to New York, told the New York World about it, set a trap for some New York egg dealers, and showed up the whole rotten egg business. If you read the newspapers, you know the rest. You know that one of the big baking concerns in New York was caught using tons of rotten eggs.

And here is something that you do not know—an even larger New York concern, one of the biggest in the whole country, used 4,000 pounds of rotten eggs every day. They stopped only because they, too, were "caught

with the goods," and feared publicity—not because they wanted to make honest food.

It isn't necessary to tell you anything about the revolting nature of this traffic; but as the harmful nature of it may not be so apparent, listen to the opinions of scientific men who ought to know. "Rotten eggs contain ptomaines," says Prof. Charles H. LaWall, the chemist who analyzed Cassidy's samples. "Baking destroys all the odors, but does not destroy the harmful properties of bad eggs. Any one eating food made with rotten eggs is liable to be poisoned." Dr. Rosenberger, bacteriologist at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, testified at the trial of a Philadelphia rotten-egg dealer named Buschell, that he found 10,000,000 bacteria in a cubic centimeter of rotten egg, which is equal to 40,000,000 to the teaspoonful. He injected eight drops—only eight drops, mind you—into some guinea pigs. One died in twelve hours, and the other in eighteen. And the sample injected into the little pigs was taken from the stuff that Buschell was selling for food purposes. A guinea pig, to be sure, is a very tender animal; but for that matter so are little children.

the world has ever seen before. And there must be other laws to give back to the people what belongs to the people, in the case of these also.

But as a part of the general scheme to bring back to the people their own—out of which they have been cozened and cheated—the Henry George plan of taxation is one of the first things the people ought to use.

In fact, we have no choice in the matter. Our fundamental principle is that legitimately by the enactment of wise laws, we intend to bring it about that neither by a longer head, or a more elastic conscience, or by luck, shall one citizen get possession of more than his fair equal share of what the joint labor of all of us produces or discovers.

To do this we must by law, dislodge the Morgans from the railroads; the Rockefellers and the Arnolds and their kind from the monopolies of oil and meat; the Carnegies, and all the other tariff leeches, from their congress-made privileges to plunder us; the coal barons from their coal beds; and the Guggenheims from their mines. And this righteous work will not be completed except the Astors and their kind, are prevented from longer fattening off the people by the unearned increment, which grows upon a land title.

Wis.

publishing caricatures calculated to give offense. Finally, we learn that the editor and manager of the Socialist paper Tehrik have been arrested by the police, who are also watching other members of the Socialist organization at Constantinople on account of the vigorous propaganda carried on by them in the most thickly populated parts of the town.—The Humanite.

At the Mercy of Press

A party without a press is like an army without instructors, and hence without discipline, cohesion, and striking power. There is no need to enlarge on this idea; its truth is so evident to all who have contemplated the power exercised over large bodies of men and women by the united efforts of a party press. It used to be the custom amongst British comrades to hide the British workingman for his allegiance to the Liberal or Conservative parties. Sometimes this is done even now. Yet a little reflection will convince us that a working class which is fed, day by day, by a capitalistic press, with ideas impregnated with bourgeois prejudices and ideals, can scarcely be blamed for acting up to its education. It is a significant fact that the two great historical parties in Great Britain perceived the enormous importance of a popular press at an early date. The founding of halfpenny papers bears witness to their sagacity, as a comparison be-

Center Shots

The people will never be able to control the trusts, until the people own the trusts.

It is estimated that 500,000 people in the city of New York have been forced to accept charity during the past year. Hats off to prosperity!

There are two kinds of non-producers: The professional tramp in rags and the indolent parasite in broadcloth. Both are the products of capitalism.

John D. Rockefeller, during a period of twenty-eight years, has received \$180,000,000 in dividends from Standard Oil.

Did he earn this vast amount of dividends? No. The laboring people who dig and delve from the earth to the coffin, produced those dividends and John M. O'Neill accepted them, in order that the class who produced them might not feel hurt or insulted.—John M. O'Neill.

Persecution of Socialists in Turkey

The Levant Herald recently announced that the military court had definitely refused to give its consent to the formation of a Socialist party in Turkey. The journal Stamboul informs us that the court has suppressed the paper Erghatis (the Workman), Monahede, Alafraha, and Youha, the two former for articles hostile to the government, and the two latter for

Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human developments possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for its effective operation, the organized effort for the betterment of the nation, fall into the hands of a few. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class. They have no other productive power but their manual and mental labor power. The wage workers, who have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers.—The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation, falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive power but their manual and mental labor power, or the wage workers, who have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers.—The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

The struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting, parasitic class on the one hand, and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class

rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS. In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted to a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial crises and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism is a system of exploitation and parasitism. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wastefully disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of working men annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED. To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay the masses of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected representatives of the people. They bribe our legislators and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They even the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it intellectually.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever deeper, and has become a vital issue before the American people. The wage working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing

the capitalist system. But to abolish the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital, more indirectly but not less effectively than the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the mission of the society, are freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL. The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE. In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to its victorious by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to the end, is the mission of the Socialist movement. This battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class rule to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



Ground Hog Week

How much longer winter will last, if we believe in the old "ground hog theory," is a question soon to be settled.

But whether he sees his shadow or not, how well the remaining days of winter will agree with you depends largely on your enjoying a hearty appetite, good digestion and refreshing sleep.

That's why we recommend

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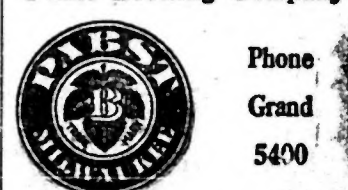
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The open air school originated in Germany in 1904.

Providence, R. I., established the first open air school in America in January, 1908.

This year twenty-three American cities are supporting open air schools. No failure has yet been recorded.

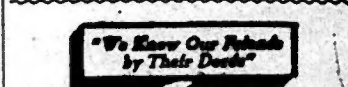
Half a pound a week each is the average gain in weight of the children attending open air schools.

In open air schools pupils work less play more and progress faster than in ordinary schools.

Different Cases

A man with \$500,000 can understand why he wants \$1,000,000, but he can't understand why a man who gets \$2.75 a day wants \$3.—Lincoln Steffens.

Every noble work seems at first impossible.—Carlyle.



The Allied LABEL

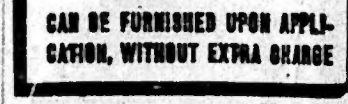
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Shafts at Passing Events

By Silas Hood

(Written for The Herald.)

LABOR has been in its swaddling clothes long enough. Pretty soon it will become of age.

There is room on this earth but for one class—a useful class. The capitalist class is useless; so there you are.

Four millionaire cattlemen, convicted of land frauds in Nebraska recently, began serving their one year terms in the state penitentiary at Hastings. These capitalist criminals were given a month to prepare for the ordeal and were granted the privilege of selecting the jail they would prefer to occupy. After several conferences with the Hastings warden they decided that his hotel looked good to them. The quartet of wealthy crooks took a Japanese chef with them and have furnished their cells with expensive furniture, oil paintings, athletic apparatus and Turkish rugs. A fine library, containing a liberal supply of joke books, has been installed and they have subscribed to a large number of daily papers and magazines. It is rumored that a theatrical agency has been engaged to furnish vaudeville talent to entertain these plutocratic thieves during the time the law is being vindicated. In addition to all this, the relatives of these wealthy convicts have leased a magnificent residence near the jail and there are some persons so unpatriotic as to believe that the aristocratic crooks will be permitted to occasionally spend a few hours with their families. These four worthies regard the affair as a huge joke and are preparing to have the time of their lives. And all this in free America, where the constitution grants to every citizen an equal (?) opportunity. Oh, piffle!

A proprietor of a Milwaukee barber shop recently moved to Minneapolis because he refused to live in a city ruled by the terrible Socialists. Moved to Minneapolis! From what we hear he will have to move again soon. That barber has got a lively job on his hands. He better live in a moving van. To make the task certain we would advise a flying machine.

In Japan, when the Socialists are arrested at the instigation of the government, the prisoners are denied a trial and lawyers who would presume to defend them are threatened with death. In the United States things are done differently. A trial is granted, the defendants are found guilty after a delay of many months; then a new trial is granted at the expense of many thousands of dollars and many sleepless nights; then the victims are permitted to take an appeal at more expense; then they are found guilty and are fined and sentenced to a term in jail. When the American court gets through with its working class victims they are physical wrecks; their bank accounts are thousands of dollars less than nothing and they are in a beautiful frame of mind to howl about the glories of the constitution. Which is the better way? The Mikado's or Uncle Sam's?

When plutocracy's chief representative in the white house appoints a Democrat to the highest office in the land that of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, it is pretty good evidence that there is no difference between the two old parties. The Socialists have been making that claim for years. How much longer will the stupid working class voters continue to take part in the sham battles of capitalism?

People must have respect for the law if the nation is to endure, is a familiar plea of the pulpiter and the well-paid courtiers of the capitalist press. Respect for the law when anything but justice is meted out by the courts? Again we say: Oh, piffle!

Environment transforms the animal while man transforms the environment. Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, must be an animal, for after being in the environment of Mayor Seidel, City Treasurer Whitman and several other Socialist officials of Milwaukee, he had a few things to say that were worth listening to. Eliot was in Milwaukee only one day and his visit to the city hall did not occupy more than an hour of his time. If he had remained a week he might have been of no further use to the capitalist exploiters. Dr. Eliot, when you are conferring honorary degrees on J. P. Morgans in the east and conferring with Socialists at work you are in entirely different atmospheres. The environment of the for-

mer is debasing; the environment of the latter is inspiring and elevating. The Morgans are the exploiters of wage slaves and the profit-mongers; the Socialists are the servants of the common good, who are inspired with lofty ideals and they despise the profit of business. And no one knows this better now than Dr. Eliot. Remember, too, that this is the same Eliot who, when surrounded by the Morgan influence, pronounced the despicable scab the greatest of American heroes. Verily, environment does some great things and it has accomplished wonders with Dr. Eliot.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee is opposed to the stand the Socialist city officials took in the settlement of the garment workers' strike. They denounced the Socialists in a 1,500 word resolution and declared that such speeches as were delivered by Mayor Seidel and President Melms of the city council, assisted in stirring up class hatred. But the worst thing they deplored was that such talk INJURED THE CREDIT OF THE CITY. The Merchants and Manufacturers' associations of all cities have yet to learn that the BEST ASSET CITIES HAVE IS THE WORKING CLASS and when this class gets first consideration the city's credit is improved instead of injured. At any rate, Milwaukee bonds are selling in New York a point or two higher than the bonds of the city where Tammany rules. Pennsylvania.

Socialist Activities in California

(Written for The Herald.)

THE Socialists of California are on their feet and fighting their friends—the enemy; and not only that; they are looking after the interests of the people as well.

When the legislature convened in joint session on the third instant, it found that J. Stitt Wilson, the Socialist candidate for governor, had polled 47,819 votes out of a total of 385,700 votes cast for the several candidates. This is about 20,000 votes in excess of the votes COUNTED for Debs in this state in 1908. So we are growing some.

The Socialist and Labor Lobby

The statement of State Secretary-Treasurer F. B. Meriam shows that in the campaign of 1908 the party was in debt nearly \$400. During the vigorous campaign of 1910 enough money was raised to pay off all past indebtedness, as well as all new expenditures; and the party has a balance on hand to carry forth an aggressive campaign at Sacramento this winter, during the session of the legislature.

Every capitalist daily with a WEATHER EYE has heralded forth the alarm that the Socialist party of California is maintaining a lobby here this winter. The Los Angeles Times (owned by Harrison Gray Otis, the labor hater and union killer) is boiling over with indignation at the recent discovery of our attempts to overthrow and throttle organized greed.

But we must plead guilty to the charge. Yes, it is true, we have a lobby here, composed of Comrades E. Wolf, Edw. A. Cantrell, Atty. Job Harriman, J. Stitt Wilson, and W. H. Ferber.

We intend to scrutinize every bill introduced into the legislature this winter and to hoist danger signals whenever anything sulphurous issues from the craters; or whenever any shocks are felt or rumblings appear beneath the surface.

The Socialist Lobby This may be the California way of speaking. We do not dread thunderclouds and lightning here very much. Earthquakes and eruptions are our dread.

While our vote was slightly in excess of that in Wisconsin, we have not elected a single candidate for any position within the gift of the people. We have no members in the legislature to champion the battles of the people, as Wisconsin has. So we must watch the bills introduced by the Republicans and the few stray Democrats.

Everywhere in the west the Republican party is divided into hostile camps. The insurgents are in the saddle. Gov. Hiram Johnson is an insurgent and promises to kick the Southern Pacific out of politics. And that reminds me. Gov. La Follette used to talk about "curbing" the railroads in Wisconsin, but if I have remained in touch with Wisconsin's political affairs, the railroads of that state are more powerful now than they were ten years ago when La Follette undertook to "curb" the power of the railways. If anything, the railroads have taken the hit in their teeth and taken the unwilling training master wherever they may desire to romp with him.

Growth of the Dues-Paying Membership One evidence of healthy party growth is evidenced by the tremendous increase in our dues-paying membership. The city of Los Angeles has now a larger dues-paying membership than the state of California had one year ago; and the increase has been nearly as marked in other portions of the state. Until recently the labor unions were not with us in California. Now they are coming to us in droves. One union of

more than 7,000 has come to us since the last general election in November. The Bakers' union is with us. Other unions are coming, and they no longer are "pure and simple." They discuss Socialism at nearly every meeting now.

Attitude of the Daily Press Toward Socialism

The Scripps' syndicate of papers, representing about \$25,000,000 and 37 newspapers, six of which are in California, are now with us. The six Scripps papers will support every progressive measure and every labor bill and every Socialist measure from now forth. This policy is definitely settled. Mr. Scripps will stand by labor, and by the common people, whether right or wrong; and will use his millions when the crux shall come to emancipate the wage slaves from their bondsmen, the capitalist masters. His son, a young man of promise, is standing by his father in his grand fight.

The editorials of all Scripps papers will be Socialistic in tone from now forward until we win the battle and overthrow the whole capitalist system. Two other small daily newspapers are lending their influence to the emancipation of the workers so we now have eight dailies fighting our battles in California.

And yet we need a paper of our own, like the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. There are several projects to "start something," but these projects are very much like the summer showers out here. They are not PRECIPITOUS enough to count for anything.

Local Organization Many of our locals in the larger cities have adopted some new plan of re-organization during the past months. Los Angeles is now using a plan copied from Milwaukee and Berlin. Sacramento is trying to form a DISTRICT PLAN of organization, but the proposed constitution and by-laws now contains about two quires of foolscap paper closely written, and is not half finished. We will however, emerge from the jungle of words after a little while.

The committee who have the work of drafting the by-laws in charge are not readers of The Herald, and are not all imbued with the full spirit of the necessity of political action.

We still have a few Socialists on this coast of the Dr. H. Titus sort, who are "CLASS-CONSCIOUS, UNCOMPROMISING, REVOLUTIONARY" Socialists, but they are DESTRUCTIVE, and not CONSTRUCTIVE. That has been the trouble with the Socialist movement up to the present time in every state where the party maintains an organization except in Wisconsin.

WILLIAM HENRY FERBER, California.

Labor Disfranchised Comrade O. A. Carpenter has compiled a very valuable table showing the extent to which voters are disfranchised by residence restrictions, primary law provisions, etc., in the several states. He points out the fact that it is the working class which is particularly discriminated against, as shown by the following:

The Poll Tax and Other Qualifications Alabama—All poll taxes must be paid.

Arkansas—Paid up poll tax required.

Florida—Registered citizens become voters only on payment of \$1 poll tax; exempt from poll tax after the age of 55 years.

Georgia—All taxes due state, county and city, including poll tax, must be paid before voting.

Louisiana—A receipt covering two years of poll tax paying must be shown; must possess \$200 worth of property; must be able to read and write.

Maine—Must be able to read.

Mississippi—Must have paid poll tax two years; all poll taxes must be paid by Feb. 1, preceding election.

Oklahoma—Grandfather clause enacted.

Pennsylvania—Paid up poll tax thirty days previous to election.

South Carolina—Poll tax must be paid six months previous to election.

Tennessee—Prepaid poll tax of \$2 required.

Texas—Poll tax must be paid before voting.

Virginia—Prepayment of three years' poll tax, six months before election.

Wyoming—Poll tax required.

The table shows that the southern states are the worst governed in America. The southern states have restricted suffrage the most.

Group them together, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia require a residence of two years in the state, and a "ons tests as to property, etc. It is so fixed that practically anyone considered undesirable can be prevented from voting.

Then we have Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, requiring

one year's residence and placing several restrictions in the way.

The southern states, positively the worst in America, have by urging the fear of negro domination, securely tied the hands of both the black and white voters.

French, Roumanian, Bulgarian and Russian

The comrades of the above nationalities are advised that it is probable that Comrade Dr. Racovski of Roumania, may visit this country in the near future.

Dr. Racovski has been instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Social-Democratic party and trade unions in his own country, having been actively engaged in this work for the past ten years. He was in attendance at the international congress at Copenhagen.

All persons, who desire to assist in making up a tour for Comrade Racovski, or know of communities that should be reached by correspondence, will please address J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ills.

Labor's Mighty Army

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 120 international trade unions, with their 27,000 local unions; 39 state federations, 632 city central bodies and 668 local trade and federal labor unions having no international.

There are 1,450 volunteer and special organizers, as well as the officers of the unions and of the American Federation of Labor itself, always willing and anxious to aid their fellow workmen to organize and in every other way better their conditions.

Re Taxation

"Pick the goose so as to produce the largest amount of feathers with the least amount of squawking." This has been the rule.

Honest tax administration is as rare as any other kind of administration.

Two evils that the best system of taxation will never overcome are (1) Extravagance, (2) Incompetence.

Bad taxation methods have been the cause of several terrible political revolutions.

CARL SANDBURG.

State Rule of Cities

"Some method of systematizing legislation is badly needed," says Dr. Chas. McCarthy of the legislative reference bureau at Madison, Wis. "About 600 of the bills in the last session related to local matters which cities, counties or scientific commissions should have authority to handle, and the bills came to nothing. No doubt the same fate awaits part of the avalanche now in sight."

"Welcome the hopes that have been raised within the past few years. Welcome these harbingers of the morn, in this time of storm and stress!"

JOE BECKER

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What's Wrong with the World?

(Written for The Herald.)

GEORGE KEITH CHESTERTON is one of the very few anti-Socialists worthy of the respect of those in the Socialist camp.

The methods of argument used by this robust apostle of the Paradox are well worth serious consideration.

When I first approached Chesterton I was dazed. His brilliance, wit, intellectual contortions, profound superficialities, and butterfly treatment of social and philosophical problems staggered me. But soon after I learned to discern what may be called his "philosophy."

CHESTERTON IS NOT AN APOLOGIST FOR THE PRESENT ORDER OF SOCIETY. IN FACT, HE OPPOSES IT. HE ALSO OPPOSES SOCIALISM BECAUSE IT IS, IN CHESTERTON'S OPINION, ESSENTIALLY CAPITALISTIC.

Or better still, to use Chesterton's own words, "I do not object to Socialism because it will revolutionize our commerce, but because it will leave it so horribly the same."

Now, let us turn to Chesterton's latest volume—"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?"—in which we find his principal objections to Socialism. Let us, first of all, learn Chesterton's opinion of what is wrong with this old world of ours.

On this point Chesterton is brief and pointed. WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD IS SIMPLY THIS: PEOPLE HAVE NOT THE THINGS THEY NEED. Jones wants a wife but he is afraid to risk it. He wants a house, but feels that it is beyond his reach. He wants a family but knows well enough that that is impossible—from an economic viewpoint.

THIS, IN A WORD, IS WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE WORLD. The people are poor. The people are propertyless.

Socialists are certain here to be in full accord with Chesterton. It is, in truth, one of their beliefs. A Socialist holds that the propertyless proletariat is one of the wrongs of present-day society.

Chesterton makes no effort to inform his readers what this propertylessness is caused by. He prefers to let the subject take care of itself. Doubtless, it is left for the Socialists to rack their heads over.

The propertyless proletariat, declares the Socialist, is caused by this present system which permits the capitalist class to own privately that which is used and needed socially by the workers in general. By permitting the mines, the mills, the factories and the land to be owned privately by the capitalists, the Socialists find, as a result, that the workers of necessity must become wage slaves, while their exploiters, on the other hand, live off the product of the workers' toil. This, holds the Socialist, is the cause of our workers' poverty.

And, as a remedy he maintains that all these means of wealth production, distribution and exchange should be owned collectively by the working class.

I must here make a distinction. Though the Socialists desire that the social means of production shall be owned collectively yet he would allow the freedom of private ownership of the commodities thus created, provided, of course, that the possessor had produced a social equivalent. He does not oppose the private ownership of personal property. What he IS against is the capitalist ownership of the means whereby personal property is created. For instance, the Socialist favors the personal ownership of the bed you sleep in, but fights the private ownership of the machines, etc., by which your bed is produced.

Should the reader accuse me of harping on the obvious, I would request him to forbear a moment or two. In the above few paragraphs I dig a grave in which Chesterton is to be buried.

Chesterton strenuously opposes those whom he calls "the enemies of property." Both conservative and Socialist, according to him, are accused of being against property.

Says Chesterton: "One would think to hear people talk that the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers were on the side of property. But obviously they are the ene-

mies of their own limitations. They do not want their own land; but other people's. When they remove their neighbor's landmark, they also remove their own. . . . It is the negation of property that the duke of Sutherland should have all the farms in one estate; just as it would be the negation of marriage if he had all our wives in one harem."

Chesterton then falls into a terrible error. He accuses the Socialist of conspiring to make possession impossible. He imagines that the Socialists desire to have the state own every bit of property. This is untrue. The Socialists, as I have already shown, desire nothing of the sort.

By using this as an "argument" against Socialism Chesterton makes himself ridiculous. He lets a petty error form the basis of a bulky volume.

What does Chesterton offer as a remedy? How does Chesterton propose to make Jones happy? How, according to Chesterton, is Jones to get a home, a wife, a family?

These questions are not so easy as they look. An answer can be found only after great difficulties are met.

Towards the end of the book I find the following: "We can now only avoid Socialism by a change as vast as Socialism. If we are to save property we must distribute property almost as sternly and sweepingly as did the French revolution."

Is it not clear that that almost forgotten "dividing up" argument against Socialism has been patched up by an anti-Socialist and seriously offered as a remedy to the many social evils that afflict society?

New York City.

Crooked Whiskey In one of those squalid tenements on the lower east side of New York an old man sits alone in the dark. He is stone blind. A few weeks ago he could see as well as you can see. One hot day last summer he sent a messenger from the sweat shop where he worked to get some "weiss schnapps." There was nothing on the bottle that the boy brought back to indicate that the contents were adulterated with wood alcohol; and the old garment worker drank his schnapps with the same confidence that you drink your glass of soda water. They took him to the hospital, and the doctors saved his life; but his light had faded forever. He is too old now to learn any of those things that make a blind man's life worth living. And so he can only sit through a long, long night and wait for death.

For years the New York Eye and Ear infirmary has been treating annually scores of victims of wood alcohol. Some of these men can still see to work. Others can never work again. And still others were killed outright.

Perhaps you will say that these cases are unusual and extreme. In the sense that the adulterant used was so very virulent they are unusual. But they are common enough in the sense that the adulterated article was knowingly and willingly passed off on the consumer as something that it was not—Pearsone.

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Editor Associate

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of its Contributors.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Fed-
eration of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Recent Herald callers: Howard Sharp, Bartholme, Okla.; Charles Kobiske, Berlin, Wis.; Ralph Kornfeld, Los Angeles, Cal.; Henry Gerke, West Des Moines, Wis.; George W. Hillman, Anna Schulze Hillman, La Grande, Ore.

J. H. Dunbar, member of the national committee for the state of Vermont since August, 1907, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in North Hartland, on Dec. 25.

At a special election, held Jan. 14, in Oll City, Pa., the following Socialists were elected over the combined opposition of the old parties: C. E. Martin, select council; A. C. Friel, common council; N. G. English and W. B. Wilson, school controllers.

A New York judge has just added another infamous anti-labor decision to the long list. He has enjoined the Carpenters and Joiners from making use of the "secondary boycott" by which labor and its friends sought to recognize other products than those of a firm with which they were in conflict.

The woman's national committee calls your attention to the fact that the last Sunday in February has been set aside as Woman's Day, and that the national executive committee has requested the locals to observe this day by holding a special meeting for women. As far as possible women speakers should be secured.

The Russian Agitation bureau of the Socialist party has issued two postal cards of general interest, "Finland

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

The Land Game (TO THE EDITOR.)
Knowing that all Socialists are interested in the present campaign to clean the courts, I offer my experience and would like its publication. I mean the justice of my cause against what appears to be a corporation "stand in" as the following shows:
Five years ago I came to Stevens county, Washington, filed on a tract of homestead land, continuously lived upon and cultivated it until the present time. Last August I offered final proof upon my homestead. My proof was protested by a conspiracy of men acting under the name of the Crystal Marble Quarries company. The case was heard before the land commissioner of Spokane, and notwithstanding the facts I shall give below, the honorable commissioner decided the case against me and in favor of the land grabbers. These men lay claim to eighty acres of my land, yet under oath their principal witness admitted that there was

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Nerve, Backbone and Brain

By Oscar Ameringer

(Written for The Herald.)
MANY years before Noah ran the first excursion boat, when man was still some kind of a worm, with a name that only people can pronounce who have taken a post graduate course in voice culture, he developed a tiny string on the upper part of his body. It appears that the main function of the string was to let one-half of the worm know what the other half was doing. If, for instance, the front end butted up against a granite boulder a message was flashed to the rear end which, translated in modern lingo, meant "quit your pushing." Whereupon the rear end wired back, "what's the matter?"
For a long time there came no answer to this query and the questions accumulated in the front end of the string until it had to form a kind of a hollow knot to store them away.
For some cause or other the worm took an unreasonable fancy to this private telephone system and he devoted the next three or four million years to building a bony structure around this line of communication for protection.
The tiny string was the beginning of the nervous system. The knot at the front end in which the "what's the matter" was stored became the brain and the bony pipe line developed into the spinal column.
People with little brains and a backbone extension which is in the road when they sit down are called monkeys.
Great minds differ as to the origin of monkeys. A Jewish gentleman by the name of Moses, writing about four thousand years ago, put it down as his opinion, that monkeys were especially created for the edification of the Sunday crowds who visit the zoo, while Mr. Darwin of England, stoutly maintained that the folks in the cage were only the poor relations of the people in front of it. Considering the source from which Mr. Moses claimed to have received his information, his statement should not be doubted by people who respect authority. But when we see how human like monkeys act, and what infernal monkeys men can make of themselves, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Darwin has a little the best of the argument. Since both gentlemen have moved to the hereafter, it is sincerely to be hoped that they may reach an amicable understanding before long.
In the meantime let us working people worry less about our origin and destiny and stick close to the task of making the present as happy as possible. This, I believe, is best accomplished by following the trail of the man worm. Seeing what a howling success this humble creature has made by developing NERVE, BACKBONE AND BRAIN, we cannot go far wrong by doing the same. Oklahoma.

Milwaukee Police Department Reforms

(Continued from 1st page.)

honest physician grafting on the men and thus enhancing his fees. At present there is every temptation to do so, as a considerable income could be derived by the physician in various ways that would be impossible were he to be placed on a salary basis.
5. "That qualifications for linemen be established."
6. "That we establish a change in the name of 'police department' and drop the word 'policeman'."
Wright suggests that the name "department of public safety" would fit the department better after the changes he suggests have been made and that then the name of "policeman" should be changed to something like "safety man."

A New Record by Milwaukee's Legal Department

The following table comparing the result of the work of the city attorney's office during five years of old party administration and the first year of the Social-Democratic administration speaks volumes, and shows what can be done by men who are "on the job" as compared with those who merely "hold down" a job. The figures given are the amounts of judgments paid by the city resulting from suits against it and amounts allowed in settlement of claims:
For the year 1905..... \$26,867.36
For the year 1906..... 41,162.21
For the year 1907..... 56,165.60
For the year 1908..... 37,381.92
For the year 1909..... 50,541.66
Total in five years..... \$212,118.76
Average 42,423.75
For the year 1910..... 9,041.32
The total of the cases lost by the city is \$5,200. These cases will be appealed and it is reasonable to suppose that some of them will be won. There is \$1,486.44 collectible by the city as judgment for costs on account of the new method adopted by City Attorney Hoan of entering costs in cases won by the city, a matter that was oftentimes neglected by former city attorneys, and that, by the way, may act as a preventative against cases being started against the city, just to try out a theory or to harass the Social-Democrats. A judgment in favor of the city in the case of an action on bond, known as the case of the city of Milwaukee vs. Woller et al., was entered amounting to \$12,000. Settlements in claims and judgments amounted to \$9,041.32. There are suits now pending amounting to \$1,000,000, of which it is quite certain that the city will win a considerable number. Prosecutions on account of false weights and measures brought in \$1,799 in fines.
Cases against the city disposed of without cost to the city amount to a total of \$160,250. Of these cases two will have a rehearing in the supreme court. The two cases amount to \$2,150. One claim amounting to \$45,000 was reduced to \$400.
There was a total of \$10,200 in verdicts against the city in cases in which the total asked was \$11,600.
The total for costs collected, refund for a defective sidewalk and transcript of judgments filed amounts to \$1,486.44.
The total estimated revenue of the

no marble croppings on the tract, a fact also sworn to by my own witnesses.
It was shown that this company never spent any time or money in assessment work on this tract, and that it is good agricultural land.
It was further shown that the company proposed to hold this tract as a part of two claims of 160 acres each on neither of which had they ever done two hundred dollars' worth of work in the entire nine years of their claiming the land, nor had they ever shipped or even taken any rock of market value from either claim; whereas the law requires that one hundred dollars' worth of work shall be done annually on each claim, and that there must be rock of market value shipped in paying quantities; in other words, the law requires a company to prove that the land is more valuable for its rock than for agricultural purposes.
It was also shown that the company violated the law of 1872 in that nine persons who according to law could hold only 200 acres each, were attempting to hold and secure a right to 1,340 acres and that the necessary representation work had never been done.
So this company of law-breakers have won part of my home, according to the commissioner at Spokane. What the department at Washington shall say cannot now be told. We can tell if they decide the case by the evidence. But will the fact that I am a poor man, a working man struggling to make an honest livelihood, a Socialist, work against me there, too? I am waiting for the answer.
I am not the only one in this fight. There are three more men—poor, but hard-working, whose land they intend to take next just as they are now attempting to take mine.
Wash. MARK HALDEN.

The Pension Question
(TO THE EDITOR.)
On Jan. 10 to the house of representatives passed a general pension bill

which grants pensions of from \$2 to \$36 per month, to ALL soldiers who served ninety days in the civil war, or sixty days in the Mexican war, and who have reached the age of 62 years. Thus the sum of \$45,000,000 is added to our pension roll.

The World's Work has been carrying on an investigation of the pension system and has shown up the corrupt alliance between the tariff barons and the pension agents. This is one of the heaviest expenses of our government and surely the management of it should be public. BUT DO YOU KNOW THAT IF YOU WISHED TO FIND OUT TO WHOM THIS MONEY IS PAID, YOU COULD NOT DO SO?

The pension roll is carefully guarded and NO ONE KNOWS TO WHOM THE MONEY GOES OR HOW IT IS PAID OUT, EXCEPT THE PENSION AGENTS!
How foolish for the people to stand for this! We all know there has been and is graft connected with it. The old deserving soldiers should receive a pension, but so also should the old man who has risked his life in the industrial field. The pension system should be abolished AND IN ITS PLACE A GENERAL OLD AGE PENSION SUBSTITUTED WHICH RECOGNIZES TRUE MERIT AND NEED, and is PUBLICLY CONDUCTED.
V. J. THAYER.
Ashland, Wis.

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

Going Some Now

Well, comrades, you have sure got a move on the last two weeks. At no time in the past have the subscriptions to The Herald come faster than they have during the first two weeks in the new building. This increase of circulation is confined to no one part of the country. It is gradually expanding from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to Canada.

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There had been previous studies of the life of man before the days of written history, but Morgan's work revolutionized this science as completely as Darwin's work revolutionized biology or Marx's "Capital" revolutionized economics. Although it is a work of wonderful scholarship, it is more than this. It is a revolutionary book, which proves that wealth and poverty are not eternally fixed, but are the result of human development, according to the development of the human race. Morgan divided the various stages of human development, according to the development of the human race, into three periods: savagery, barbarism and civilization. The volume is divided into four parts, as follows:
Part I—Growth of Intelligence, Through Inventions and Discoveries.
Part II—Growth of the Idea of Government.
Part III—Growth of the Idea of the Family.
Part IV—Growth of the Idea of Property.
"Ancient Society" was published thirty years ago. A generation of youths have fought over it and the author's position has been sustained at every essential point. But the book has not yet been read by the class to whom it means the most: the class of those who live by their work. The price has always been \$4 a copy, a price which few wage-laborers could afford to pay. Consequently the book, while famous among European scholars, has been unknown among American workingmen.
The copyright has now expired, and we are able to place it on the market at a price within reach of the working class.
It is a great tribute to the work of Lewis H. Morgan that for the second time within ten years his "Ancient Society" has been reprinted. The original copyright was taken out in 1877 by Morgan, and it has been reprinted by Charles H. Kerr & Co. of the great authorities on the American Indian, and by his study of systems of consanguinity the world over he gave himself a permanent place among the ranks of the great investigators in anthropology. His "Ancient Society" shed much new light on tribal organization and is a work of permanent value.—Chicago Record-Herald.
This book and many others are listed in our new Book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Near-Socialist Books

By Writers Who Are Either Socialists or Sympathetic Toward Socialism. Just the thing to get into the hands of the Socialists, as well as being valuable for the Socialist's library.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—By J. Allen Smith, LL.B., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of Washington. This is one of "The Citizen's Library" edited by Prof. Ely. It is a study of the American Constitution, its origin and its relation to democracy. A book you should read, by all means. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

UPRISING OF THE MANY—By Charles Russell, the magazine writer. This is a book just issued and deals in a striking way with the unrest of the victim classes throughout international capitalism. Price—cloth, 1.50. Postage—

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS—By Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch. Almost everyone interested in the social question has heard of this book. It is a worth-while book and may be had in cloth for \$1.50; postage 10 cents extra.

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THE JUNGLE—By Upton Sinclair. A wage slavery and capitalist abominations in connection with the meat packing business. Cloth \$1.00. Postage 10 cents extra.

THE SOCIAL UNREST: Studies in Labor Movements—By John Green. A fine book. You may have it in paper at 75c, or cloth at \$1.00. Sent postpaid. A fine book.

AMERICAN COMMUNITIES—By Wm. A. R. A history of communistic experiments in the United States. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

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PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS—By Jack London. A book you should have. In cloth at \$1.50, in cloth, postpaid. Order it if at all possible.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

344-346 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

TONIGHT

SIXTH GRAND MAMMOTH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL

Saturday, January 28
AUDITORIUM HALLS

For the Benefit of the Cam-
paign Fund and to help pay
for the big new four-deck
\$25,000 Newspaper Press....

Our masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Mil-
waukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other carnivals and make this
the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show of all.

Entertainment of the Highest Class—Orderly, Polite, Clean, Moral.

\$400 in PRIZES for \$400
Best Maskers

Prize Contestants must be on Floor at 9:30.

It is none too early for organizations, branches, unions and individ-
uals to plan groups, costumes and characters—now. In fact, rumor has
it that some have been considering this matter ever since our last carnival.
If you have not already done so, it is well worth your while to at once
begin to devote your time and thought to this. An aggregate of about
four hundred dollars in cash prizes isn't offered every day. Get busy!

Admission 25c a Person

At Door 50c

TONIGHT

Milwaukee Carnival Ticket Receipts

Previously reported	\$105.50
Carl Wolff	1.00
Flor. Rusching	1.00
Lorenz Patzold	1.00
Henry Zeibel	1.00
John Huser	1.00
August Stark	1.25
Charles Eiermann	1.00
John Nakielski	1.00
Sol. Weil	1.00
Emil Siegemund	1.00
John Weisheit	1.00
Dominick Petto	2.00
Jacob Wren	1.00
A. A. Kern	1.00
M. Mulkowski	1.00
Oscar Macholtz	1.00
T. Rospoch	1.00
August Vanzlow	1.00
Journeymen Horseshoers	1.00
union	5.00
S. Walter	1.00
P. Schubert	1.00
Milwaukee Brewery Co.	1.25
John Klein	1.00
Ed. Tew's Jr.	2.00
William Srosser	1.00
Cash sale carnival tickets	5.00
Brewery Teamsters	5.00
F. J. Weber	1.00
Henry Bruis	1.00
S. Ruvin	1.00
E. J. Kasl	1.00
Herman Schrier	1.00
Fred. Schneel	1.00
W. Ettiggen	1.00
Herman Belz	1.00
William Walsch	1.00
G. Steinhagen	1.00
C. T.	1.00
Max Paul	1.00
Charles L. Buettner	1.00
George W. F. Fels	1.25
Henry Roemheld	1.00
F. P. Wisinski	1.00
Edw. F. Allen	1.00
Henry J. Niederman	1.00
Frank L. Hildebrand	1.00
Charles Rnecker	1.00
E. Hinz	1.00
Daniel Ennis	1.00
H. Hambeck	1.00
E. Sodemann	1.00
J. H. Drake	1.00
George Merkel	1.00
George Volt	1.00
Z. Danielson	1.00
Carl P. Dietz	1.00
Fred. Martesch	1.00
Kryzinski Bros.	1.00
Charles Innas	2.00
Alb. Konieczny	1.00
Julius Kuklow	1.00
H. A. Wehmeyer	1.00
R. L. Devine	1.00
W. E. Acker	1.00
William Grobe	1.00
F. Baner	1.00
C. Ritter	1.00
Carpenters and Joiners' union	1.00
Anton Wetzl	1.00

Joseph Maches	.25
John Ebert	1.00
Charles Schmidt	1.00
Leonard Hunger	1.00
George Boyd	1.00
S. Dimmer	1.00
Chr. Ritter	1.00
C. F. Henrich	1.00
And. Mischewski	2.50
Leopold Lehrhaumer	1.00
Louis Jahn	1.00
E. Swan	1.00
John Laubenheimer	1.00
M. Bloedorn	1.00
J. Underberg	1.00
A. A. Wiese	1.00
William Wiley	1.00
William M. Langen	1.00
Henry Gutknecht	1.00
J. W.	1.00
Frank Turowski	1.00
John Buckley	1.00
C. B. Carlson	1.00
J. M. Fiensch	1.00
Charles Korolewski	1.00
Charles Grosshoff	1.00
James Kenny	2.00
F. J. Fitzgerald	1.00
Mrs. M. Hausmann	1.00
William Milburn	1.00
Conrad Schroeder	1.00
Julius F. Kopplin	1.00
T. J. Melms	1.00
John A. Lewandowski	1.00
D. C. Wheelock	1.00
George Whitman	5.00
M. J. McCormack	5.00
D. A. Sullivan	1.25

Otto Lemke	1.00
Charles Kunde	1.00
Ed. Quint	1.00
Andrew Klumb	1.00
Richard Schmitt	1.00
Walter Stroesser	1.00
William Mueller	1.00
K. C. Bensberg	1.00
C. M. Johnson	1.00
A. Tinkey	1.00
Albert Gromacki	1.00
Cash sale	.25
Fred. Ottmann	.50
Joseph Kaspar	1.00
John Kuehn	1.00
B. Bohlmann	1.00
F. H. Gerdis	1.00
Frank Jilek	1.00
C. J. Schurr	1.00
I. Salstein	1.00
Fred. Koschitzke	1.00
John Webber	1.00
Christ Steiner	1.00
Albert Milbracht	1.00
Milwaukee Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen	5.00
Total	\$267.50

NOTICE—The list of carnival tick-
et sales is so long that it cannot be
published in one or two issues. If your
name does not appear above, wait for
later lists.

In Memoriam

Joseph Sultaire.

Was born in Richmond, Mass., Oct. 26, 1873. He was educated in the public schools until he was 14 years old, when he began to work, becoming a loom-fixer and later a machinist. While working at the latter trade he lived at Torrington, Conn., and Pittsfield, Mass., from whence he came in 1902 to Milwaukee, where he has since resided.

He was married Oct. 28, 1897, in Holton, Mass., to Miss Nell O'Brien, and to this union one child, Margaret, was born, now 12 years old. His widow and child as well as two brothers and three sisters and an aged father survive him.

Comrade Sultaire became a Social-ist fifteen years ago and was at Pittsfield, Mass., a candidate for alderman in 1897. He was a member of the Fifteenth Ward branch of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee.

He was a strong union man, being a member of the Unity Lodge, No. 66, of the machinists' union. He was also district president and was chosen as delegate to the machinists' international convention at Denver. He was sent by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee a delegate to the second National Peace conference, at Chicago in 1909, when he introduced a resolution opposing the use of ro-

mautic pictures to induce young men to join the navy.

He was elected alderman at large of the city of Milwaukee last spring and was filling this office with conspicuous ability at the time of his death, which came unexpectedly last Friday, after an illness which he had been hopelessly fighting for nearly a year and a half.

He was a man who had found life's realities and the peace and confidence which comes from having a mission in life. The new social order was his life's task and he felt fighting the battles of the working class with the faith and courage which will some day be recognized as of heroic and divine quality.

Cough?

Our Cough Syrup will
relieve it.

Fred A. Wenzel

PRESCRIPTION
DRUGIST

Howell Ave. & Clarence St.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE

County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henriette Julien, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henriette Julien late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Henry Julien, by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Henriette Julien, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Henriette Julien deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Sept., 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as above said, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1910.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Widale & Menzies, Attorneys for Estate

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE

County, County Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of August Redlich deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of August Redlich late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Alfred Redlich, by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of Sept., A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said August Redlich deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said August Redlich deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the times and places at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as above said, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1911.

By the Court: M. S. SHERIDAN, County Judge.

WIDULE & MENZIES, Attorneys for Estate

Room 3 Metropolitan Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

TEETH EXTRACTED

COMPLETE DENTAL
AND ORTHODONTIC
TREATMENT

NEW TEETH
\$10.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Metal Crowns and \$5.00 UP
FINE BRASS & LEAD SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction
in every case, and return money
if not satisfied.

DR. YOUNG
414-416 CROOK ST., MILWAUKEE

PHONE—JAN 10, 1911, 1000
CONRAD YOUNG DENTIST
1000 CROOK ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MIES TAILOR

675 Franklin St., 675
(Near South Bay St.)
PHONE SOUTH 1466Y

EMIL BACHMANN

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

811 THIRD ST.
Near Park Street
Eyeglasses by a Graduate Optician

Tooth Extracted Without Pain

Dr. E. E. Schuster
DENTIST

2315 Fond du Lac Ave.

Patent Beer on Tap Phone Grand 3066

Peter Schupmehl
Saloon and Palm Garden

520 State St.

Look For the Red Flag on Your Bread. It is Made by Comrade

Anton Glassl
657 Third St.
Between Walnut and Sherman Sts.

GLOBE HOTEL


Wine and Beer

Milwaukee—Grandest Hotel in the West
Modern Equipment, Excellent Food
and Service. Telephone 1000
CLARK BROS. CO., PROPRIETORS
Corner Broadway and First St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. W. HAAS 211 HOWELL
Fresh and Salt Meats
Pastry & Cakes to Order AVENUE 200

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.



FRED. GROSSE
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS
577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
805 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE 805
Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
168 LLOYD ST.
Fine Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

J. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEDS, Proprietor

To Organized Labor and Its Friends

A number of friendly attempts have been made to organize the employees of the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and induce this firm to pay higher wages and grant better conditions, but without avail. Representatives of labor organization, who tried to confer with the Weber Brewing company have been insulted and abused and the firm insists on long working hours and low wages.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., sells bottled and keg beer in this city, claiming to be union beer, thereby deceiving the buyers.

We again call attention to the fact that the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., is no union brewery, is paying starvation wages to their employees and insults and abuses organized labor.

The United Brewery Workers of Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wis.

If you wear or need Glasses consult
A. REINHARD
Established over 20 years at
266 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

Bull Wheelock's Place
UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President-Secretary Union
193 FOURTH STREET

Ben Rheinfrank
Union Made Hats, Caps
and Men's Furnishings
1430 GREEN BAY AVENUE

Henry Harbicht's Place
Bottle Beer, Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room. Phone 196 Grand
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Theo. Twelmeyer
Watchmaker and Jeweler
2111 North Avenue

NOTICE
Stove Repairs for any stove made.
New and Second Hand Stoves of all makes.
Get our prices Open Evenings
SPEICH STOVE REPAIR CO.
102 W. Water Street

C. D. WAUGH
REPAIR OPTICIAN
825 GRAND AVENUE
When You Want Glasses and Valves

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS
Phone No. 57167
803 GRAND AVENUE 373 FISH

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Frein Gemeindef Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK REICHERT, 318 State St.
Secretary—EMIL BRODIE, 102 Eighth St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, James Schoen, John Rader, Edmund Meime.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. Heller; V. C. M. H. Whitaker; Treas., J. Reicher; Sec., E. P. Bock, 1115 9th St.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schwegler, 265 Fifth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.
Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Deput)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The cause have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

IMPORTANT!

The Next Meeting of the
Federated Trades Council
will be held at its new meeting place
Brisbane Hall
North-East Corner of Chestnut
and Sixth Streets, Third Floor,
Wednesday Eve., Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

Jail Miners for Contempt
Denver, Colo., Jan.—Charged with contempt of court for disobeying the provisions of the temporary injunction issued by Judge Greely Whitford, who forbade interference in any manner with Northern Coal company and its hands of strikebreakers, sixteen striking miners of Lafayette, all members of the United Mine Workers of America, have been sentenced to one year in jail.

Attorneys for the W. M. W. of A. will apply for writs of error and ask the Supreme Court to take immediate action. If the Supreme Court refuses to assume jurisdiction, a petition will be presented to Governor Shafroth.

Union Women Make Big Gains
St. Louis, Mo.—According to the annual Red Book, just issued by the Missouri Bureau of Labor, the women members of trades unions show a remarkable increase of 75.44 per cent. Wages, according to the Red Book, have increased 4 cents an hour on the average. Thirty unions have had strikes against their employers. Of this number 13 settled their differences satisfactorily, 3 accepted compromise, 1 lost its fight and 13 are still out.

Under the heading, "Legislation Needed by Organized Labor," Commissioner Miller states that the most important question to be settled by legislative action is that of the competition of the products of convict labor against those of free labor. To remedy this it is suggested that the "New York" plan be tried. Under this system convict production can only be used by the inmates of the prison.

Cigarmakers' Union Wins Important Case

In July, 1909, a number of cigar manufacturers in Pennsylvania and a few of their employees organized the Universal Cigar Makers and Packers' union, with headquarters at Hanover. After receiving a charter they started issuing a label which G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' union, immediately declared was an imitation of the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International union, and Mr. Perkins says "consequently a fraud and an attempt to deceive dealers and consumers." Large numbers of cigars bearing these labels were shipped all over the country.

President Perkins took the matter in hand personally, and instructed I. B. Kuhn, McSherrytown, to get the necessary evidence upon which to base cause for action against these people in the courts. Union No. 316, of McSherrytown, furnished considerable valuable evidence in the case. Jere S. Black, Esq., of this city, represented the Cigarmakers' International union.

Judge Wanner, in granting a permanent injunction on Saturday restraining further use of this imitation label, ordered the engravings and labels turned over to the officers of the International union.—The (York, Pa.) Gazette, Jan. 9.

The Value of Organization

The value of organization was clearly demonstrated during the recent strike of the leather workers on horse goods. Brother W. E. Bryan, General President of the Brotherhood, says: "The Brotherhood of Leather Workers, while unsuccessful in their effort to gain the universal eight-hour day for their craft, have demonstrated the power of organized effort by establishing the nine-hour day throughout the United States, and while the manufacturers, most hostile to our organization, disclaim any influence whatever of the Brotherhood having caused them to grant the reduction

in hours to their employees, yet the fact remains, and if not, why at this time should they experience a sudden change of heart, when they have for all time past worked their employees long hours and at low wages.

"The facts are, the men would be working ten hours, and in the busy season twelve and fourteen hours, if there was no organization to stand in the way.

Longshoremen Win Strike in 3 1/2 Hours

A sudden strike was fought and won yesterday in less than three and a half hours by 400 longshoremen employees of the French line Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The scene was Chelsea piers and Forty-fourth street.

The strike was launched by a number of Italian workers because the company "held out" on their wages Tuesday, which was pay day. The foreman, who took the complaint of the men to the company, was promptly discharged.

The rest of the longshoremen, mostly Irish and Americans, then showed their solidarity by joining the small group of Italian strikers.

When the entire crew of 400 men walked out the company at once changed front. It paid the men the dollar and a half which it kept back the day before. It reinstated the foreman, and promised to pay the men for the time they were out. After three and a half hours peace, that is, activity, came.

The strikers returned to work feeling pretty good over their quick victory.—Tri-City Labor Review, Rock Island.

City Council Adopts Union Wage Scale

At its meeting of Jan. 3, the common council adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the common council of the city of Milwaukee, that the scale of wages for mechanics employed by the city shall be and is hereby fixed at the following amounts per hour:

Carpenters, 50 cents; millwrights, 50 cents; cement finishers, 45 cents; cement helpers, 35 cents; cement laborers, 25 cents; electrical workers, 40 cents; elevator constructors, 50 cents; bridge and structural iron workers, 60 cents; lathers, 50 cents; marble workers, 50 cents; painters, 50 cents; engineers of steam rollers, 50 cents; bricklayers, 65 cents; plumbers, 50 cents; plumber laborers, 30 cents; sheet metal workers, 40 cents; sprinkler fitters, 50 cents; steam fitters, 50 cents; stone cutters, 50 cents; tile layers, 50 cents; asbestos workers, 35 cents; building laborers, 35 cents; pile drivers, 40 cents; machinists, 45 cents; plasterers, 60 cents; blacksmiths, 37 1/2 cents.

Hempstead, N. Y.—An organization of painters has been perfected in this city with about fifty members. Since the organization of the painters they have been successful in obtaining the eight-hour day, half holiday on Saturday and a wage scale of \$3.50 per day.

Birmingham, Ala.—The three daily papers of this city recently signed contracts with the Typographical union to run for three years, whereby the men are benefited by an increase in wages of 2 1/2 cents per hour.

Bay City, Mich.—A union of turnpike workers, the first of its kind in the United States, has been organized here and holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor. Its membership will later include the employees of other plants which the company will erect in different parts of the state in the near future.

Scranton, Pa.—The Brewery Workers of this city recently succeeded in closing a contract with the proprietors whereby the members receive an increase in wages ranging from 50 cents to \$3 per week. The new wage scale and increases follow: Engineers, from \$19.50 to \$24; firemen, from \$15 to \$17; beer wagon drivers, \$18 and reduction of hours from ten to nine per day; first men, from \$19 to \$20; cellar men, from \$16.50 to \$18; washhouse, from \$14.50 to \$16.50; apprentices, from \$10 and \$12 to \$12 to \$14; coopers, from \$16 and \$18 to \$17.50 and \$19.50; extra beer wagon drivers, from \$15.50 to \$16.50; stablemen, from \$16 and \$17 to \$16.50 and \$18 and one week's vacation per year with full pay; bottlers, from \$14 to \$15; crownmen, from \$13 to \$14; soaking machines and wash machines, from \$10 to \$13; all others in bottling department from \$10 to \$11; bottle beer wagon drivers, from \$10 to \$11 and commission, or \$16.50 when no commission is paid; malt dryer, from \$16 to \$17; helpers, from \$13 to \$15. In addition to the above, the men get a

The Public's Part in Street Railway Service

The People of Milwaukee have as deep and as direct an interest in the street car service as THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

Every citizen has it in his power to do a great deal toward improving the street railway service. If each one will do his part, many of the difficulties will be overcome and the Company's problems will be simplified.

Many of the discomforts and inconveniences of which street railway passengers complain are caused by other passengers. The responsibility for these difficulties rests with the People. The Company cannot correct them without the help of the People.

It is a Citizen's duty toward his fellow citizens to be guided by the reasonable rules of the Company, to pay his equal share of the cost of the service provided and to be reasonable and fair in his demands upon the service.

Under the Company's agreement with the city it must furnish service to all of the People alike and on the same terms. For that reason the Company is obliged to make rules that apply to all persons under similar circumstances.

These rules are not shaped by mere whims of the Company, but by the needs of the service. They are made to meet the conditions that arise in the everyday work of the Company and each one is founded on a good, sound reason.

Prompt and regular movement of cars is of the greatest importance to the Public, particularly at the rush hours of the morning and evening. For this reason there must be strict rules as to the running time of cars, the stopping places and the manner of taking on passengers.

For the protection of the Company and the Public there must be rules in regard to the collection of fares and the use of transfers and manners of issuing them.

Other rules are necessary for the comforts and convenience of passengers, or for the guidance of the Company's employees. All of the rules are intended for the good of the service.

Any person who interferes with enforcement of the Company's rules, or seeks to obtain favors or privileges not granted to the general Public, is doing an injustice to his fellow Citizens as well as making the work of the Company more difficult.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

gradual reduction in hours so that at the beginning of the third year the eight-hour day will be in full force.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Jan. 18, 1911. Bro. Frank Neumer in the chair, Bro. William Coleman, vice chairman.

All officers were present except Recording Secretary.

Roll call of organizations dispensed with.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

New delegates seated from Plumbers' No. 75, Machinists' union No. 234, Machinist Helpers' union No. 13077 of the American Federation of Labor, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Bartenders' No. 64, Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen No. 27, Newspaper Writers No. 9, Molders No. 166, Railway Carmen No. 310, Railway Equipment Painters No. 302, Carpenters No. 188, Truck Teamster No. 740, Brewery Teamsters No. 72, Coopers No. 35, Web Pressmen No. 28, United Clothing and Hat Workers No. 10, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 10, Painters No. 159, Painters No. 1066, and Sheet Metal Workers No. 24.

Metal Polishers' union No. 2, to delegates were not seated on account of arrears of per capita tax.

Building Trades council minutes read and placed on file.

Metal Trades council minutes read and placed on file.

Label section minutes read and placed on file.

The executive board report was taken up seriatim. The board reported that the desk room rent would be \$6 per month, and that the business agent have charge of renting desk room. That the council purchase a table for \$25, and two dozen chairs at \$2.50 per chair. That the twenty-five tickets for the Social-Democratic carnival be placed on sale with the corresponding secretary.

A communication from the Brewery Workers' joint executive board in which complaint was made that Mr. Aswald, who had charge of the Milwaukee branch of the Grand Rapids Brewery of Michigan, had refused to sign an agreement and employ union men at union wages.

Bros. Fritsche, Coleman and Bock were appointed as a committee to act in conjunction with the Brewery Workers' joint executive board to bring about an amicable adjustment, if possible.

The executive board submitted an amendment of section 1, article VI. of the constitution. As the constitution does in no way provide for a special assessment on account of shortage of funds to meet the running expenses of the council.

The council recommended that the council endorse the postoffice bills before congress, known as senate bill 5900, house of representatives bills 10546, 2191 and 3056, and that the corresponding secretary be instructed to write to the congressmen of the Fourth and Fifth districts and urge their support in behalf of the bills.

The resignation of Corresponding Secretary, Reichert was accepted by

the board, but laid on the table as Bro. Reichert, after explaining his reason for resigning, concluded to remain in office for the term he was elected.

The delegates of the council were notified that the next meeting of the Federated Trades council would be held in Brisbane hall, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, Feb. 1, 1911.

Moved that the Social-Democratic Herald publish the removal notice, and that the unions be notified thereof. Carried.

Moved that, as the recording secretary was absent, that the publishing of the proceedings of the council in the Social-Democratic Herald be deferred for one week. Carried.

Moved that the council proceed to install the newly elected officials. Carried.

The following officers were installed:

John Reichert, corresponding secretary; Emil Broude, financial secretary-treasurer; Michael Weisenhub, sergeant-at-arms; Frank J. Weber, business agent. Members of executive board, J. J. Handley, Walter S. Fisher, John Rader, Edmund T. Meims, H. Rumpel, Albert Walters, and William Coleman.

John Brophy, elected as recording secretary, was not present to be installed.

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Delegate Sultair, of Machinists' lodge No. 66, Brothers Heath, Handley and Wilson, were appointed as such committee.

RECEIPTS.

Typographical, 23	\$10.80
Molders, 125	7.50
Tailors, 86	4.50
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	22.50
Web Pressmen, 23	2.40
Machinists, 66	15.75
Carpenters, 147	3.08
People's Realty Co., interest	4.00
Blacksmiths, 77	3.00
Carpenters, 1748	2.13
Stone Cutters, 1	1.20
Upholsterers, 20	3.60
Lumber Handlers, 18	2.40
News Writers, 9	.60
Carpenters, 1053	3.50
R. R. Painters, 302	2.82
Lathers, 325	.60
Lake Seamen	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers, 24	3.00
Steamfitters, 18	3.00
Marine Firemen	6.00
Sale of old paper	.50
John Reichert, Labor Day tickets	7.00
	\$115.80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Executive board	\$4.00
Walter S. Fisher, editor	10.00
F. J. Weber, 7 1/2 days' wages	32.25
F. J. Weber, window cleaning	1.50
F. J. Weber, 2 weeks' scrubbing	5.30
	\$53.05

There being no further business before the council, it was moved to adjourn.

FRANK J. WEBER,
Secretary Pro Tem.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fill ten cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 25c each, or two for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES—We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

DAMAGES COLLECTED

For personal injury. No charges if unsuccessful. Special and prompt attention guaranteed. Bonded Rapid Collecting Agency, Inc., 1019 Railway Exchange Bldg., Telephone Main 3124.

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS—Does anyone owe you money? We collect claims of every description on percentage. No collection, no charge. Honesty and promptness our motto. Bonded Rapid Collecting Agency, Inc., 1019 Railway Exchange Bldg., Telephone Main 3124.

OSCAR RADEMAKER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Phone Grand 3693 Room 8, Metropolitan Bldg.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

Adolph Heumann SALOON

526 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

Workingmen's Furniture and Fire Insurance. Applications to join this branch can be made at Comrade Otto Demara, 718 Orchard St.; John Cretz, 800 Engelheim, 300 4th St.; Emil Prodelson, Financial Sec'y, 1770 Lloyd St.

Frank Deuster BAKERS' HOME

Saloon and Pool Room
810 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Emil E. Potratz

Gents' Furnishings
Clothing and Tailoring
1050 Teutonia Ave. Phone Connection

THE HOME TEA CO.

293 Grove St., Milwaukee

A Full Line of Groceries
Vogelitz & Burner, Proprietors

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized
Iron and Copper Work
Jobbing and Repairing
Estimates
heartily given 117 STANMORE ST.
Phone Grand 1274

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER

West Side Bottle House
WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT
WHOLESALE PRICES
P. O. 2291 309 Chestnut St.

Wage Earners Wake Up!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class

—always demand and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

Emil E. Potratz
Gents' Furnishings
Clothing and Tailoring
1050 Teutonia Ave. Phone Connection

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A Full Line of Groceries
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Tin, Zinc, Galvanized
Iron and Copper Work

You Must Get the Habit

of saving, no matter how small your savings are, if you expect to break the habit of spending. It is doing the same thing day after day that forms a habit.

If you will be systematic in your saving, there is absolutely no question but what you will eventually have a competence. We invite you to start a savings account in this bank and will pay you 3 per cent. interest.

Marshall & Ilsley Bank
MILWAUKEE
The Oldest Bank in the Northwest

No. 148.
Tax Assessor.

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Jan. 21, 1911.

A competitive examination for the position of tax assessor for all the wards in the city of Milwaukee will be held at the above office on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Applicants must meet the following requirements: United States citizenship; residence in the respective wards of at least six months, and in the city of Milwaukee of at least three years next preceding the date of application; commercial arithmetic; clear handwriting; experience in valuing and describing real property; good general education; good character and recommendations.

Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Jan. 30, 1911, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

FRANK A. KREHLA, President.
WM. W. McINTYRE, WM. GUTENKUNST, FRED C. RUNGE, Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.
S.-D. Her., Jan. 28.

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Free Booklet, Map Etc.

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UNION MADE The Gerhard Suspender

Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.

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J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Telephone South 110
1672 CHICKENING AVENUE

You can help this paper and the party by giving me your order for fuel. Write or phone H. W. BISTORIUS, this office.

Improvements at the Parks

The following is the report of the Social-Democratic park commissioner of his action at the last meeting of the park board:

We are having for parks all kinds of drinking fountains and we need many more. The cost of the fountains is sometimes prohibitive. The park management can make its own fountains, if we purchase our own mold. For this reason Commissioner A. F. Kowalski made a motion that an elegant design of a fountain be prepared and one mold of the same be ordered.

The motion was referred to the committee on supplies to consider the feasibility of the same.

The wild animals at the Zoological garden receive their daily meals, composed of beef. But being in captivity, the animals have not the freedom of movement that they had in wilderness, therefore, the beef is too fat for them and horseflesh is undoubtedly more proper as a food for them. Taking all facts above mentioned, Commissioner A. F. Kowalski moved that his proposition be referred to the zoological committee to investigate the feasibility of substituting horseflesh for beef at the zoo.

The intention of the park board was to start a nursery by sowing the seeds of trees at Evergreen park. After the conference of the park board with Forester Senn, the board decided on motion of our commissioner to buy seedlings of trees, one, two or three years old, and plant them at the said park this year. Doing this, the city will have its own trees after several years. Seven hundred dollars were appropriated for this purpose.

The persons enjoying skating at the city parks complained in several instances that the wardrobe fees are exorbitant at the parks. For this reason Commissioner Kowalski moved that the park board take the wardrobes from the hands of eaters and place a person to take care of articles, deposited and make the smallest possible charge for same. The wardrobes are not included in the contracts for refreshment stands, and can be taken at any time by the park board. This motion was lost by two votes, two voting for it.

Another motion, to refer above mentioned matter to the financial committee for investigation, was passed.

Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

Madison and Milwaukee shook hands last Friday. The occasion was the banquet given by the Madison comrades to the fourteen Social-Democratic members of the legislature. It was a joyous feast indeed. Everybody was jubilant, everybody was thinking of the big forward step in the Socialist movement which this banquet was intended to celebrate.

The Madison comrades did everything to make the entertainment a success. A fine banquet was tastefully served. Then the young folks—and that seemed to include the whole company—began to dance. A few speeches from Comrades Gaylord, Jacobs and others, were not long enough to interfere with the merry-making.

One of the pleasant features of the evening was the large number of young men and women in attendance. The two branches of Madison have succeeded in bringing in a large number of new members during the past year. It is a good guarantee for the future that the Madison movement is getting hold of the young people.

All present felt that the evening was a milestone on our road toward the final goal of Socialism. The fourteen Social-Democrats in the legislature are earnestly at work and take their big opportunities seriously. They are studying hard to get data for their work on the great mass of bills that they have introduced and will make a good fight for all the Social-Democratic measures.

It was, therefore, a very happy thought of the Madison comrades to celebrate the entrance of these men into the legislature. It is a victory worthy of celebration.

The Madison movement seems to be a very healthful one.

Some special obstacles have hindered it, the peculiar character of the state capitol, the floating population, and other circumstances. But the Madison comrades appear to have overcome these. The success of this first banquet, both financially and in every other respect, is proof of their hard and faithful work.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secy.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The Bay View Women's club donated \$25 to the Social-Democratic Milwaukee county campaign fund, and is hereby acknowledged with thanks. Amongst the women's Socialist clubs that were doing excellent work for the party the last year is the Bay View Women's club. They have been organized but a year and a half, but have been gaining in membership very rapidly. All of their card tournaments, likewise socials held within the last few months have shown very successful results which made it possible for them to donate very liberally to the campaign fund.

The Eleventh Ward Polish branch held a very successful ball last Saturday evening, at Danielewski's hall.

The Fourteenth Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a festival, to be held Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at 713 Grant street.

The Twenty-second Ward branch, S.-D. P., arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held Sunday, Feb. 5, at Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue.

The Twentieth Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a prize mask ball, to be held Saturday evening, March 4, at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, North avenue and Twelfth street.

The Polish section, S.-D. P., has arranged for an entertainment and hall,

to be held at the South Side Armory hall, Sunday, Feb. 5.

The Bay View Women's club, S.-D. P., will again hold monthly card parties every fourth Wednesday afternoon of the month, at Hoff's hall, 961 Kinickinnick avenue, at 2 p. m.

The South Side Women's Social-Democratic branch is holding its monthly card parties at Koreh's hall, every first and third Tuesday afternoon of the month. Regular meetings every fourth Friday afternoon of the month.

The Hungarian branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a prize mask ball, to be held at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street, Saturday evening, Feb. 11. Tickets 15 cents; at the door, 25 cents. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

A Socialist club meeting will be held at the Settlement, Fifth street, between Cherry and Galena streets, every Saturday evening, by boys ranging from 10 to 15 years of age.

The South Side Women's Social-Democratic branch held a very successful schafskopf, einch and sociable at William Kassnik's hall, 611 Union street, last Saturday evening.

The East Side Women's Socialist club held a very successful einch party at Jung's hall, Third and Sherman streets, last Tuesday afternoon.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"The Old Homestead"
"The Old Homestead," that dear, delightful New England idyl, comes to the Davidson theater for an engagement of four nights and a Wednesday matinee next Sunday, for the first time in ten years. It seldom happens that a play rises to the dignity of being what may be considered a kind of theatrical institution. In the list of the most substantially founded must be placed this drama of New England Country life, "The Old Homestead," which is now in its twenty-fifth year.

BIJOU—"The James Boys"
"The James Boys in Missouri," considered one of the best of melodramas ever written on a topical theme, comes to the Bijou theater tomorrow afternoon for an engagement of one week, including the usual matinees. It has been several seasons since the play last was seen here. In coming at this time much interest is aroused.



"The James Boys in Missouri" is not a melodrama of the "blood and thunder" type. Instead, it is a comedy drama, with a wealth of comedy, pathos, love theme, and exciting incidents.

"The Girl and the Stampede," a western play, comes to the Bijou next week.

ALHAMBRA—"Alias Jimmy Valentine"
H. B. Warner, in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a play by Paul Armstrong, suggested by a short story by O. Henry, called "A Retrieved Reformation," will be the attraction at the Alhambra theater for the week beginning Sunday night, with the customary matinee performances on Saturday and Sunday.



Monday and Sunday. This will be the first presentation in Milwaukee of this much discussed play.

MAJESTIC—Vandeville
"Dinkelspiel's Christmas," a tabloid comedy drama by George V. Hobart, which is credited with being the most successful offering of its kind ever seen in vandeville, will be the head-



line feature of the bill at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon, when Ben. Welch, the favorite portrayer of Hebrew and Italian characters, will be an added feature. Other acts include the Great Asahi, Meyers, Warren and Lyon.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville
A bill of vaudeville promising both variety and quality to recommend it, is scheduled at the Crystal theater for the week commencing Monday afternoon. The principal feature will be found in Delmore and Lee, with their sensational athletic offering, "A Study in Black and White." John and Mae Burke, in their comedy sketch, "How Patsy Went to War," give twenty minutes of wholesome comedy.

EMPIRE—Vaudeville
The Empire theater changes its policy to vaudeville, commencing Thursday, Feb. 9. High-class vaudeville will be offered at the same popular prices—5 to 15 cents. Commencing Sunday matinee, the Clara Turner players offer the great drama of home life in four acts, entitled, "Cast Aside."

The business heretofore carried on under the name of

Milwaukee Trust Company

will be continued unchanged under the name of

First Savings and Trust Company

this being only a change of name.

OFFICERS

ROBERT CAMP, President CHARLES ALLIS, Vice-President
DAVID C. GREEN, Vice-President
SCRANTON STOCKDALE, Sec'y P. O. KANNENBERG, Ass't Sec'y
CHARLES E. WILD, Trust Officer
N. D. JAY, Manager Bond Department

DIRECTORS

CHARLES ALLIS D. C. GREEN GEO. P. MAYER
JOHN I. BEGGS HOWARD GREENE LUDINGTON PATTON
WM. BIGELOW FRED T. GOLL CHARLES F. PFISTER
ROBERT CAMP FRED VOGEL, JR.

This company will also take over the business of the

Fidelity Trust Company

which will be consolidated with it.

In Seidelberg

Word comes from an up-state comrade that workmen from this city who have been to Milwaukee looking for work have returned, saying that wherever they went, asking manufacturers for work, they have been met

Sheridan's Marathon Girls, an exceedingly popular organization, and this season comprising an all-star cast of players, who have been especially selected with a view to their fitness, for the telling of the very funny story and also for the fact that they have made themselves popular favorites.

COLUMBIA—Stock
The Columbia offers as its attraction for next week, commencing Monday, "A Princess of Patches," a beautiful and soul-stirring melodrama, by the favorite Morris-Thurston Stock company.

NEW STAR—Burlesque
Next week the New Star theater will have a company and a star Hebrew comedian when Billy Watson and his beauty Beef Trust appear, that will reverse that line of a popular song, "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" it will be as anybody who likes fun, music and girls who hasn't seen Watson and his company. Prominent among the company this season are John West, Pat Kearney, Ida Walling, Alice Gilbert and Lizette Howe.

Losing City Water
Editor of the Herald: I read in the papers about the city losing water that they can't account for.

Now, I think that is easy, don't the ward foremen and other inspectors see where it goes to, I have seen it flow all summer, the masons, sidewalk contractors and factories simply put a hose on the fire hydrants and use it, also for street work, where pipes are laid. I also have seen in West Allis they put pipes to the city hydrants and used it all summer to build all their factories.

There was a lot of water used all right for all them factories, concrete and brick buildings, all cement sidewalks and a lot of them in the city here, too.

City, C. A. KUHLE.

Neighborhood Meeting
There will be a meeting at the Twenty-first District school No. 2, Ninth and Ring streets, Monday, Jan. 30, at 8 p. m., addressed by S. Y. Gillan, on "Single Tax," and Miss E. H. Thomas, on "Tolstoi," under the auspices of the Neighborhood Civic Center club.

At the Bear Fountain
At 315 Chestnut st., especially adapted for the assemblage of families at the "Bierquell," the visitors may enjoy a free concert every Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock.

The comrades of the Croatian Social-Democratic branch have made arrangements for a genuine German social and entertainment, to take place at this hall, in honor of Comrade Hans Tschernitz, the proprietor, on Sunday, Jan. 29. Everybody is invited.

Wrestling
John Lemm, the Swiss wrestling champion, and Stanislaus Zhyssko, the Polish champion, have been matched to meet in a wrestling contest at the South Side Armory, on First avenue, on Friday night, Feb. 3. The match will be a handicap affair, Zhyssko agreeing to throw the Swiss champion two times in seventy-five minutes. Two other wrestling contests will also be staged and it is expected that there will be a large attendance as both wrestlers have a large following, especially among their countrymen.

The Fourteenth Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a grand mask ball, to be held Saturday evening, Feb. 4, 1911, at Pulaski's hall, 713 Grant street. Admission, 15 cents; at the door, 25 cents. Ladies, accompanied by gents, free.

to groups: Admission, 15 cents. At the door, 25 cents. Ladies accompanied by gents, free.

PLUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothing, Hatters, Men's Furnishings

We Carry a Large Stock of

Union-Made Clothing

HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Masquerade Costumes
We are renting all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone else in the City. Pay us a visit and investigate.

Wm. Steinhilber, 305 E. Water St.
Phone Main 2013. Opp. City Hall
MILWAUKEE

WEST SIDE HATBROSHERY
Geo. Rothsch, Prop.
UNION MADE GOODS
HATS, COATS, SUITS
Suits and Coats Furishings
1213 Third St.

HATS AND FURNISHINGS

AT POPULAR PRICES

Schlegel-Schulz Co.

1801 VINT STREET

Men's Shoes

This season's styles in Heavy Tan, with viscolized soles, also black Patent Leather for Dress—Dull Leather for Street Wear.

\$5.00 val. \$4.25 \$4.00 val. \$3.25
\$3.50 val. \$2.85 \$3.00 val. \$2.45
\$2.50 val. \$1.95

A Lot of Men's Genuine Corona Colt Blincher—Goodyear Welt, sold regular at \$5.00, not all sizes, \$1.95
A lot of small sizes 98c
Men's Rabbers 69c

Women's Shoes

Colt, Vici Kid, Gun Metal

\$5.00 Valves for \$4.25
\$4.00 Valves for \$3.25
\$3.50 Valves for \$2.85
\$3.00 Valves for \$2.45
\$2.50 Valves for \$1.95

Odd and Ends in Ladies' Shoes, not all sizes 98c
A Lot of Women's and Misses' Sturm Rabbers 49c

Luedke

413-415 National Avenue

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

High Cut at Low Cut Prices

Men's \$6.00 Values \$4.85
Men's \$5.00 Values \$4.25
Men's \$3.50 Values \$2.85
Men's \$3.00 Values \$2.45
Boys' \$4.00 Val., Size 11 to 5, \$3.25
Boys' \$3.50 Value \$2.85
Boys' \$3.00 Value \$1.95
Little Gents' \$3.00 Value \$2.45
Little Gents' \$2.50 Value \$1.95

Two Understandings

are necessary in the selection of comfortable and easy-fitting Shoes for either sex. The salesman and the buyer should "put their heads together" and consult as to what Shoe is best suited to the particular foot. We always take the greatest care in fitting, not simply to please our patrons quickly, but to save ourselves the future trouble of trying to refit. And the style and durability of our Shoes would easily lead you to believe they are much higher priced.

We are also clearing out a lot of Slippers at 95 cents a pair, values up to \$2, suitable for masquerade as well as house wear.

Give us a chance to please you.

Lamers Bros. Shoes

354 GROVE STREET

John A. Kottler, 907 3rd St.

CHEAP CASH MARKET

Why pay high prices for meat? I can save you 25c on a dollar, because I sell for cash and no delivery. Here are a few specials:

LAMB		PORK		BEEF	
Legs	13 1/2c	Shoulder	10c	Prime Rib Roast	11c
Shin	10c	Leaf Lard	11c	Chuck Rump and Shoulder	11c
Stew	7c			Spiced Meat	7 1/2c
Fore Quarter	9 1/2c				
Hind Quarter	12 1/2c				
Stew	10c				
Sugar Cured Hams	14 1/2c				
Sugar Cured Picnic Hams	12c				
Sugar Cured Bacon	13c				
Sugar Cured Butts	18c				
Extra Special Guaranteed Fresh Eggs	20c				
Finest Creamery Butter	28c				
Canned Goods, Vegetables Etc.	always the Lowest				

BIJOU
Starting Matinee Tomorrow
Other Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
Another Big Melodrama
The Romantic Love Story
James Boys in Missouri
Based on the Famous Blue Cut Train Robbery which occurred Sept. 7, 1881
A Romantic Love Story
Week Beginning Sun., Feb. 5
A Melodrama You'll Like
The Girl and the Stampede
As Good as "The Virginian"

DAVIDSON
SHEKMAN BROWN, Manager
FOUR NIGHTS
Beginning Sunday, Mat. Wednesday
Denman Thompson's
Original and Only
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Its 25th Year
First time in Milwaukee in ten years
Prices—Nights 25c to \$1.00
Matinee Best Seats 75c
THREE NIGHTS
Beginning Thursday, Mat. Sat.
L. S. Sire Presents
May Robson
In the Charming Comedy
"THE REJUVENATION OF AUNT MARY"
Prices—Nights 25c to \$1.50
Mat. 25c to \$1.00

ALHAMBRA
Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre
Sunday Night and All Week
Popular Matinee Wednesday
Best Seats \$1.00
H. B. WARNER
(Lieber & Co., managers)
in a new play by Paul Armstrong
"Alias JIMMY VALENTINE"
As played for two years at Wallack's Theatre in New York City
Night Prices—25c to \$1.50
Entire Balcony—35c and 50c

MAJESTIC
Week Com. Monday Mat.
"Dinkelspiel's Christmas"
Ben Welch
The Great Asahi
Meyers, Warren & Lyon
Frank Morrell
Kumar & Brown
Hilda Hawthorne
Flying Martens
Majesticope
Bargain Matinee
Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10c to 35c
Evenings
10c to 75c

CRYSTAL
WEEK OF JANUARY 30
DELMORE and LEE
America's Foremost Athletes in their original novelty
"A Study in Black and White"
Prices 10c—20c—30c

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Eleventh and Walnut Streets
Com. Monday, January 30
The Favorite
Morris Thurston Stock Co.
In the beautiful Melodrama
A Princess of Patches
DON'T MISS IT—IT'S GREAT

BOYS WANTED.
Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on down-town streets. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, his office

That Verdict in the Melzkum Inquest

Conduct of Juror Walter Stern Excites Unfavorable Suspicion

Two weeks ago, on a Sunday evening, a young man was killed by being knocked down and dragged by an automobile driven by William E. Black, a prominent and influential attorney of the city. It happened on Jefferson street, near the corner of Martin, and the young man, whose name was Benjamin Melzkum, was on his way to attend a Socialist lecture at the Ethical building, located a short distance from the corner on Jefferson street. The evidence of by-standers tended to show that the automobile was speeding at a high rate.

On the following Tuesday an inquest was held at the coroner's office and the jury exonerated Atty. Black from all blame for the death. The verdict occasioned surprise, and seemed to be contrary to the testimony.

Through an error a number of the jurors were summoned to the coroner's office in the morning, while the inquest was to be held in the afternoon. It was therefore known who were to serve on the case. In the afternoon when jurors and witnesses arrived, there was a commingling in the inquest room before the case was called, that permitted the utmost opportunity for jury tampering to be anyone inclined to resort to the practice. It is not known that agents of Atty. Black mixed with the men, but the opportunity was there. It also appears that a man who gave the name of Walter Stern, was present, although neither juror nor witness, and that he was in familiar conversation with the others present, who were standing about in groups. When the case was called it was found that two jurors were lacking and Coroner Nahin sent deputies out to bring in talesmen to fill the places. Stern threw himself in the way of being selected and was innocently accepted. He, therefore, helped to decide the case and is said to have taken an active part in the deliberations of the jury after it had retired to decide on its verdict. When the jury had returned its verdict and had been dismissed, Atty. Black and the jurymen had a grand handshaking time of it, and some of the jurymen, Stern prominently among them, openly congratulated Mr. Black upon having got out of his scrape so easily.

The testimony in the case of the death of Melzkum was strongly against the automobile owner. In exonerating Mr. Black it was sought to be shown that both Melzkum and the automobile stopped to let each other pass and then each thinking the other would wait that both moved ahead and the fatal collision resulted. But actual tape measurement of the distance that the body of Melzkum was dragged shows that the automobile went 85 feet before it could be stopped. If the auto had slowed up, cautiously started again, as alleged, it would not have dragged the body such a great distance. One witness of the affair says he saw the auto approaching at high speed and remarked to a companion that human life was in danger from such driving and the words were hardly out of his mouth before Melzkum was struck and dragged to a horrible death.

At the inquest eye witnesses, who were machinists, testified that the machine was going between thirty and forty miles an hour.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

A national convention of an Unemployed and Brotherhood Welfare association is scheduled for this city next week, it is said.

Before the Socialists are through with the subject the people will learn a few things about the high taxes and where the blame lies.

A north side citizen complains to us that embalmed boiled ham is being sold by some of the butchers, and that his family and a number of guests were all made sick by eating some of the doctored stuff.

It is to be hoped that sooner or later an automobile speeder who kills a pedestrian will be landed behind the bars, as an example to other speed fiends who have no regard for human life.

The people have "as deep and direct interest in the street car service" as the company, say the foxy T. M. E. R. & L. advertisements. Fact is the people have MORE interest in the SERVICE than the whole Beggs outfit. It is the PROFITS the Beggs bunch is after, and they care nothing about the service.

Mr. Neacy can be real good at times. He says he keeps several pensioners on the Filer & Stowell pay roll, for, says he, "They gave me their best in their prime, why should I not take care of them in their decline?" With this attitude of mind, it ought to be easy for the local iron master to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Social-Democratic demand for old age pensions.

Many of the discomforts of the street railway service are the people's own fault, say the street railway advertisements in the newspapers. That's adding insult to injury. Hiding behind a capitalistic state railway commission, the Beggs crowd are giving Milwaukee simply a damnable service, and daring the city

Ethical Hall
LECTURES.
Subject
"The Right to Work"
SUNDAY, JAN. 29
8 P. M.
558 Jefferson Street
Harvey Dee Brown

GrandMaskBall
14 Ward Branch S.-D.P.
Sat., Feb. 4, 1911
Pulaski Hall
713 Grant Street
Admission 15c At the Door 25c
Ladies Accompanied by Gents Free

NEW STAR
Watson's Big Show
With
Billy Watson and his Famous Beef Trust
"PHILIP" in the big scream
BASHFUL VENUS

THE TAX CONTROVERSY

That controversy between Tax Commissioner Schutz and State Secretary E. H. Thomas of the Social-Democratic party grows in interest. The state secretary in a letter to some outside papers charged that the tax commissioner was putting the burden of taxes on the Socialist wards, to discredit the Socialists and to favor certain big down-town tax dodgers. Mr. Schutz indignantly denies the soft impeachment. The newspapers have down to the rescue of the tax commissioner. The state secretary "aint say nuffin," as Uncle Remus would say, but is hiding the time. As for the Socialists generally, they rejoice at the conflict, for they know that at the proper time the facts will be presented and that they will be unpalatable to the Schutz defenders.

Meantime this office is receiving letters showing the unequal assessment. In the Twentieth, Twenty-first and other outer wards, small homes are taxed on an average of \$10 more than last year. Not only that, but the assessors frankly told the residents that the assessments would be raised in those wards and that it was by Schutz's express orders. Schutz is a hold-over from the Dave Rose regime.

Two years ago, when the Socialists were in the minority in the board of supervisors, they tried to put through a resolution giving \$500 to the penny lunch fund in the schools, but were voted down. Supt. Spindler claimed it would "pauperize" the children and all that sort of rot, and was backed up in his heartless attitude by Mr. Manegold and others of the county trustees for outdoor relief, which trustees, under a bum law, have charge of the disbursement of all relief money in the county.

This year the Socialists introduced the measure again, and while the same bunch opposed it, it was passed—the Socialists having a majority on the board. In the sessions that were held to urge the expenditure the women of the penny lunch association were little short of insulted by some of the opponents of the measure. But it passed and it was supposed the money would be straightway put to use. But the Manegold-Spindler crowd took advantage of their chance and let the money lie idle in the county treasury ever since, while the supervisors supposed it was being disbursed for the benefit of the school children.

Their indignation was unbounded when they learned the truth a few days ago. And if the Manegold commission does not apply for the money and expend it for its purpose provided by the next meeting of the county board, the supervisors will take the matter into their own hands.

An item in last week's issue relative to an Albert C. Klatz being appointed under civil service appears to have been based on a misapprehension of facts, due to the inaccuracy of the name in the daily papers. The appointee was Alfred Klatz, not Albert Klatz. Alfred Klatz is a member of the Cigarmakers' union.

Lessons in City Administration
The extension division of the state university is offering a new course of lessons in "Municipal Administration." There are to be twelve class lessons given once a week dealing with the duties of the various officers of the city government, the functions and relations of the various departments and various municipal problems. The outlines for the lessons are being prepared by Prof. MacGregor of the University Extension and the class is to be taught by Harvey Dee Brown. At least one general meeting with debate is promised. The price of the course has been fixed at \$6 for each student, and the lessons will begin about Feb. 1. The course has been prepared with especial reference to Milwaukee. At the end of the course an examination may be taken if desired, entitling one upon its completion, to a certificate from the University Extension Division. Those who wish to take the course should make arrangements with the University Extension office at once.

AUDITORIUM
MAIN HALL
PEOPLE'S CONCERT
Chr. SYMPHONY
Bach's ORCHESTRA 10c
Sunday, 3 P. M. Sharp

EMPIRE THEATRE
Mitchell St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.
4 days only Com. Sunday Mat.
January 29
Clara Turner Players
In "CAST ASIDE" in 4 Acts
VAUDEVILLE
Com. Thursday, February 9
The Polley Changes to Vaudeville
Prices 5c-10c-15c
All Headline Acts, Headed by
15-Windeck's Comedy Band-15

GAYETY The People's Playhouse
SUNDAY AND ALL WEEK
Phil Sheridan's Marathon Girls
PLAYING CRAZY FINANCE
In two Acts and Ed. Morton, Singing Comedian, Star Cast and Beauty Chorus, Vaudeville, Extra Boxing Show
Every Saturday Night

The Big Carnival

According to members of the carnival committee, the sixth mammoth Social-Democratic Mask Carnival to be given at the Auditorium on Jan. 28 will be the most stupendous affair of its kind, ever pulled off by the party.

Preparations being made for groups already insure some of the most wonderful and surprising spectacles that have ever been presented in Milwaukee.

Practically all that is worrying the committee at this time is whether the \$2,000 that must be on hand on the night of the carnival will be there in time. The responses to tickets sent out to be sold have been of a gratifying kind up to now, but they must be even better during the next few days if the amount needed is to be on hand. Among the large items that must be provided for is \$1,000 for hall rent and \$400 for prizes. Other expenses that must be met promptly will bring the total up to \$2,000.

You are going to be there anyhow, so why not help put the comrades on the committee at their ease by buying and paying for your ticket now, instead of later. Remember also that a ticket NOW will cost you only 25 cents, whereas it will cost you 50 cents at the door.

Reports from outside Milwaukee indicate that the attendance of visitors is going to be large this year and the committee hopes to show them a mask carnival this year such as they never expected to see in their lives. Just go through your pockets, comrades, and see if you haven't some tickets there that you could just as well sell as not. If you find them sell them quick and get the money in and help remove the last doubt of success of this our biggest carnival yet. The music alone will be worth the price of admission.

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Every Saturday Night

Final Sale Adler's Collegian Clothes

Bought of The Labinsky Clothing Co.
Cut to Less Than 1/2 Price

\$15.00 and \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats \$8.45	\$6.50 and \$7.50 Boys' Suits—Final Cut Price \$3.95
Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats—strictly all wool fabrics, union-made, sold at \$15 and \$16.50—Final Cut Price \$8.45	\$10.00 and \$12.00 Boys' Suits—Final Cut Price \$5.95
\$12.00 Men's Cravenettes and Overcoats—Final Cut Price \$5.95	Labinsky's Boys' Overcoats \$3.50 and \$4.00 Boys' Reefers and Overcoats—Final Cut Price \$1.95
\$22.50 and \$25.00 Men's light-weight Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Cravenettes in the celebrated Adler make—Final Cut Price \$11.95	\$5.00 Boys' Reefers and Overcoats—Final Cut Price \$2.95
\$18.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, in the celebrated Adler Collegian make—Final Cut Price \$9.50	\$7.50 Boys' Reefers and Overcoats—Final Cut Price \$3.95
\$20.00 Suits in the Adler Collegian make—Final Cut Price \$10.95	\$10.00 and \$12.00 Boys' Reefers and Overcoats—Final Cut Price \$5.95
\$7.50 Boys' Long Pants Suits, sizes 14, 15 and 16—Final Cut Price \$3.95	Union Made Working and Dress Trousers for Men \$1.75 and \$2.00 Trousers—Final Cut Price \$1.15
\$28.00 Suits and Overcoats in the Adler better grade—Final Cut Price \$14.95	\$2.50 Trousers—Final Cut Price \$1.45
Labinsky's Boys' Suits \$5.00 Boys' Suits—Final Cut Price \$2.95	\$3.50 Trousers—Final Cut Price \$1.98

ESPENHAIN'S
GREATEST MILWAUKEE'S GREATEST STORE
GRAND AVENUE

Council Passes on Proposed Laws

The following legislative bills were adopted by the common council at Thursday's adjourned meeting, Nos. 6, 9, 16, 18, 19 and 25 being adopted after a fight on the floor on the bills, the last four being adopted by a strict party vote:

1. To fix rates for wharfage and use of tracks
2. Relates to the construction and repair of docks.
3. Amending law relating to vacation of plats.
4. To exempt town, county and city school bonds from taxation.
5. Authorizing cities of the first class to sell, convey or lease property belonging to the city.
6. Authorizing any city of the first class to purchase real estate and to construct model dwellings thereon, to be sold or rented to the people of such city.
7. Authorizing cities of the first class to borrow money to purchase park lands for cash.
8. To amend law relating to assessments for street improvements.
9. To amend law providing for toll lights for automobiles.
10. To amend law relative to number plates on automobiles.
11. Relates to automobile licenses.
12. To amend law relating to penalties for violating automobile speed laws.
13. Relates to interurban franchises.
14. Relates to street car franchises.
15. To empower cities of the first class to build and maintain lavatories.
16. Authorizing cities of the first class to acquire plumbing apparatus.
17. To enable cities of the first class to declare half holidays on election days.
18. Authorizing cities of the first class to manufacture and sell ice.
19. Authorizing cities of the first class to secure and operate lodging houses.
20. Relates to the purchase of slaughter houses.
21. To amend law relating to sprinkling.
22. To abolish office of water registrar.
23. Authorizing cities of the first class to purchase their own bonds or mortgage certificates from depositors as collateral security.
24. Relates to the salary of commissioner of health.
25. To establish a municipal loan department.
26. Amend law relating to special taxes for parks and boulevards.
27. Relates to the granting of submerged lands to cities.
28. Provides for referendum in first class cities.
29. Provides for recall in first class cities.
30. Provides for initiative in first class cities.
31. Striking out the word "exclusive" from the gas company's franchise.
32. Resolution amending section 3, article 11, constitution, providing for home rule.
33. Amending city charter to permit of compensation for special privileges.
34. Providing for forfeiture of street car franchises upon two years non-user.
35. Providing for special elections to fill certain offices.
36. To legalize electric lighting bonds.

Mr. Uihlein's Resignation
The resignation of Joseph Uihlein as public debt commissioner was handed to Mayor Seidel this week. It was tendered regretfully and with the best feeling toward the administration. However, it seemed necessary, as the city contemplates purchasing some property from him, and he wished to be above criticism in the matter, since the charter requires that no one holding city office shall have other business dealing with the city.

A Flag for New Home

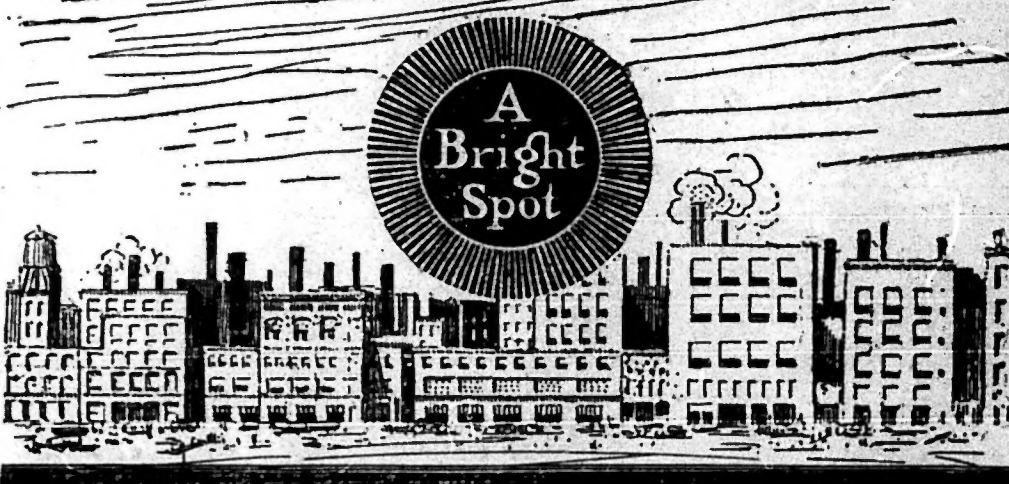
The West Side Women's Socialist club, East Side Women's Socialist club, Bay View Women's Socialist club and the South Side Women's branch are raising several hundred dollars towards purchasing a flag for the new Social-Democratic headquarters, known as Brisbane hall. The flag will be finished some time during April and will be dedicated by the women's clubs and branches to the party at their next monster picnic, to be held at Pabst park, the second Sunday in July.

"The Right to Work"

a lecture by Harvey Dee Brown, at Ethical hall, Sunday evening, on "The Right to Work." In connection with the lecture there will be a fine musical program.

"Eight Letters to An American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and wear themselves out to produce our food. Written by a farmer, 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

A Bright Spot



When Every Factory in Milwaukee

has been equipped with electric motors, the average cost of manufacture will be less. Power will not be wasted as it is being wasted with the old-fashioned engine. Greater output will result.

Electric Power from Central Station

is the practical and economical solution of the smoke problem in the manufacturing city. It is being used today by hundreds of shops in Milwaukee, which prefer it not only for its convenience and cleanliness, but for the saving as well. Why not have a free test made of your plant by our engineers this winter? The figures may surprise you.

Central Office: Public Service Bldg. Phone Grand 123
North Office: 1035 Third Street Phone North 304
South Office: 429 Mitchell Street Phone South 315

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

"THE ELECTRIC COMPANY"